The New-York Times.

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PRESIDENTIAL.

Endeavors of the Democracy to Nominate a Candidate.

THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION.

GENERAL ASPECT OF AFFAIRS.

THE FRIENDS OF DOUGLAS SANGUINE.

THE SECEDERS RESOLUTE AND DETERMINED

The New-York Delegation Conciliatory---Predictions and Speculations.

BALTIMORE, Monday Evening.

The Convention has met but everything as yet is in a state of disorganization and doubt. The position and intentions of the New-York delegation create the most solicitude, and every movement on their part is watched with the utmost anxiety. This is due not only to the size of the delegation and the number of votes which it casts in Convention, but also to the belief that with judicious action the State of New-York may be carried, and also to the guarded and conservative position which the delegates have maintained from the beginning.

THE NEW-YORK DELEGATION.

The most important incident thus far turned upon the motion made by Hon. S. E. CHURCH, of New-York, to the effect that all delegates admitted to seats in the Convention would *be bound in honor to support the nominees.* This was intended clearly to head off any new secession movement, and was received with immense applause, from the body of the delegates, but with steady and skillful resistance, mainly through points of order, from a large minority, the previous question was immediately moved, and after a long contest was *lost*, the New-York delegation voting against it, 56 to 14.

This action of the New-York delegates is regarded by the extreme Douglas men as a betrayal of weakness if not of bad faith; the more moderate, however, say that the previous question should not have been called on a resolution practically deciding the entire complexion of the Convention, thus gagging the Southern men who will not pledge themselves, and giving them no chance to be heard. Mr. CHURCH presented his resolution without having consulted his delegation, and New-York will not vote for it when it shall be reached in regular order.

The Committee on Credentials is supposed to be strongly DOUGLAS, but everything shifts and changes so rapidly here, under the patronage and manipulation of the Administration, and other influences, that it would be hazardous to rely on the former proclivities of delegates as a guide for future action.

Mr. CUSHING's rulings to-day have been much more moderate than they were at Charleston, and his brilliant defence of himself against JOHN COCHRANE's imputation produced a strong reaction in his favor.

The Douglas men, this evening, are not so confident as yesterday, it being seen that New-York has complete control of all questions, and doubts having arisen as to whether the South may not propose a New-York candidate who will not be Mr. DICKINSON.

MAYOR WOOD FOR DOUGLAS.

A letter from Mayor Wood has been exhibited here severly attacking the seceders from the Charleston Convention. It is addressed to a friend, and is supposed to be in retaliation for the rejection of his New-York Commissioners at Richmond. The Mayor says that New-York will vote for DOUGLAS, and that he ought to be the candidate.

Nothing has transpired to-day to show that New-York has changed front on the Douglas question. Her vote will be conservative, and will lean strongly to the South on all points of order and regularity; but it is confidently believed that it will be for DOUGLAS as a candidate. Had the previous question on CHURCH's resolution been sustained, to-day, *every Southern State would have withdrawn*, including Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Maryland and Kentucky. Many think that there will be a sectional break sooner or later, and are of opinion that it might as well come at once.

PROSPECTS OF DOUGLAS.

While the nomination of DOUGLAS appears at present very difficult and improbable, it must be evident that according to present appearances it is quite impossible to concentrate on any other man. Pennsylvania talks of DICKINSON,—so does Georgia; but New-York has no confidence that the Sage of Binghampton could beat LINCOLN, and he will not be nominated against the opinion of his own State. HORATIO SEYMOUR, also, is talked of, and if any arrangement be offered by the South it will probably be on him, or on Judge NELSON. These movements, if intended at all, are concealed at present. New-York gives no sign of quitting DOUGLAS, although her conservative vote to-day was 56 against the previous question to 14 in its favor.

This evening, since the adjournment, the excitement has increased, and there are signs of angry and factious feeling on both sides. The Convention, at this evening's session presents a strange appearance—a large and brilliant theatre—the dress-circle filled with ladies, and the upper galleries densely packed with men. The floor and stage have been leveled, and most of the talking men sit within the drop-curtain, addressing the chair, who sits at the very back of the stage. This makes the speeches inaudible to those in the body of the house and the galleries. Over our heads are the flies and other stage machinery, and we are literally behind the scenes in national politics.

GUTHRIE is not much talked of, but the Administration forces seem inclined to concentrate on BRECKINRIDGE, or, failing them, on HUNTER. The latter is badly injured by the partial success of Senator MASON's attempt to make Virginia act in concert with the seceders.

The Richmond Convention will certainly nominate a separate candidate should DOUGLAS be nominated here—probably Gen. LANE for President, and JEFFERSON DAVIS for Vice. This would give the Senate power to elect DAVIS President—failing an election by the people and House of Representatives—which many think probable.

Senator SAULSBURY created a good deal of amusement all day and evening by joining CLARK, of Missouri, in objecting to everybody and everything. He seemed laboring under strong excitement, and took the floor every five minutes. The speech of MONTGOMERY, of Pennsylvania, produced a deep sensation this evening. He has a grand physique, powerful voice, and carried the galleries with him. He was in favor of rejecting all delegates who were commissioned to Richmond.

The report in a New-York paper of yesterday, that a caucus was held at the house of Judge DOUGLAS last Friday night, where RICHARDSON urged that the Northwest should secede if DOUGLAS was not nominated, is an utter fabrication made out of the whole cloth. Mr. RICHARDSON was not then in Washington, nor was any caucus held; but the Douglas men are undoubtedly in favor of *repealing the two-thirds rule.* The New York delegation dissents.

ANDREW JOHNSON's letter is regarded as a strong card for DOUGLAS.

DEAN RICHMOND said of LORING's pro-slavery speech to-night, that it represented *Massa*, but not Massachusetts. LORING is regarded as a very small imitation of CALEB CUSHING.

A PRELIMINARY COUNCIL.

At the council of one from each uncontested State last night the representatives of the Douglas delegations from the Gulf States were admitted.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, introduced a preamble and resolutions instructing the Committee on Credentials not to examine the claims of any delegate who could not pledge himself in advance to abide by the action of the Convention and support its nominee. The preamble spoke bitterly of the action of seceders at Charleston, and their double mission to Richmond. This was discussed by BRENT of Maryland, KING of Missouri, CHURCH of New-York, JOHNSON of Georgia, and others, the sentiment being unanimous in favor of its adoption, but with some modifications of language. The council then adjourned, to hold another meeting this morning, and is still (11 A. M.) in session. It is thought such a pledge will have the effect of making the Gulf State delegates refuse to present their claims. Bets are being offered of 3 to 1 on DOUGLAS, but this may be premature and over-sanguine.

FEELING OF THE CONVENTION.

The state of feeling is much calmer than was expected; the extreme men on both sides have evidently taken a sober second thought. The friends of Judge DOUGLAS express the utmost confidence that half the North Carolina and parts of the Tennessee and Virginia delegations will vote for him on the first ballot. This hope seems over sanguine, though circumstances may arise to accomplish it.

INTERVIEW BETWEEN YANCEY AND DOUGLAS.

An intense, but suppressed excitement has been created by the interview which took place on Saturday between Gov. YANCEY and Judge DOUGLAS, at the house of the latter in Washington. It lasted an hour, and resulted in YANCEY's announcing that unless the Richmond Convention, at its meeting on the 21st, adopted his Secession Platform, pure and simple, he would return to Alabama and stump the State for DOUGLAS.

YANCEY and DOUGLAS have been intimate and dear friends in the past; and YANCEY says that it is on principle, and not from any personal distrust or dislike, that he opposes his old friend. If his principles, therefore, are not adopted at Richmond, he would rather see DOUGLAS the candidate than any other man, believing him the safest and most conservative statesman that could be placed on a Platform which he continues to regard as unsound. This visit set all sorts of rumors afloat that YANCEY was going to run as a candidate for Vice-President with DOUGLAS.

THE SECEDERS ANXIOUS FOR ADMISSION—VIEWS OF DIFFERENT STATES.

It is not a little amusing to see the men who bolted so proudly at Charleston now coming back to beg admission. South Carolina and Florida have sent their new delegates to Richmond alone, while Texas has not called her State Convention together since the Charleston adjournment. It is thought, therefore, that these three States will not be represented to-morrow, but should the former delegates appear, they will no doubt be received. The self-reëlected seceding delegates from Louisiana will probably be thrown overboard, and the newly-elected regular delegation, headed by PIERRE SOULE, received.

As regards Alabama, there is some talk of dividing and taking in half the Yancey men and half the Douglas men, headed by JOHN FORSYTH. The Georgia, Mississippi, and Arkansas seceders have it all their own way, and will be admitted without a contest.

Judge DOUGLAS is said to take the ground that none of those who met, or were authorized to meet at Richmond, should be received; giving as an argument that the Democratic Party cannot recognize a divided allegiance. This view will be urged by his more ultra friends, but his wiser advisers, including the New-York delegation, are in favor of judging all contested seats on the sole basis of regularity and party usages.

New-York will vote steadily for DOUGLAS, but on all questions of party tradition, such as the three-fourths rule and contested seats here, the vote will be conservative and cast in union.

With Virginia a quiet but strenuous canvass is going on amongst Southern men in favor of any candidate able to deprive DOUGLAS of New-York. In this connection JOHN STRYKER is doing HORATIO SEYMOUR no good by advocating his claims, while PETER G. WASHINGTON is very busy for GUTHRIE.

The Administration and Senatorial cliques are said to be almost as much opposed to the latter as to DOUGLAS.

DOUGLAS DEMONSTRATION.

SLIDELL, BRIGHT, MASON, BIGLER and COY, arrived Saturday night, just in time to witness a splendid impromptu DOUGLAS demonstration, in Monument-square, at which more than five thousand enthusiastic citizens were present. The meeting was addressed by KING, of Missouri; HUMPHRIES, of Alabama; Gov. GORMAN, of Minnesota, and various delegates from Georgia, North Carolina, and Virginia.

REVERDY JOHNSON has placed his fine house in Monument-square at the service of the Douglas men, to be used as their head-quarters.

THE PLATFORM.

The Fire-eaters will move to reconsider the Platform before balloting for a candidate, but this will be voted down. Should DOUGLAS be nominated a strong Southern amendment may then be made to the Platform by way of conciliation towards the South, but should the nomination fail the Platform will be left substantially as it is, though some buncombe resolution may be added.

New-York will press a nomination before allowing the Platform to be talked about, and her voice is potential. The Compromise Platform amendment which Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, and Tennessee speak of proposing, is that prepared by ALEX. H. STEPHENS and voted down in the late Georgia State Convention.

Excellent spirit prevails here, and Sabbath proprieties were not shocked yesterday, though the hotel bar-rooms have done a good business.

There is very much talk about Judge NELSON, of New-York, as a Compromise candidate, but the movement has not yet crystallized into shape. The Sage of Binghamton is also brought up now and then, but only to be dropped like a hot poker.

New-York will vote and keep voting for DOUGLAS, either until he is nominated, or until the vote of New-York alone will give the nomination to another candidate.

THE OLIGARCHY OF THE SENATE.

There is on all sides a resolve to break down the oligarchy of the Senate, consisting of GWIN, SLIDELL, BIGLER, BRIGHT, FITCH, DAVIS, BENJAMIN, CLAY, GREEN, and Company. No candidate advanced in their interest can stand a chance, and this kills off BRECKINRIDGE, JOE LANE and HUNTER, who are regarded as no more than instruments for perpetuating this oligarchic dynasty, which has now control of two Administrations.

A NEW PLATFORM.

Many conservative Southern statesmen are said to have laid their heads together at Washington within the past week, over a platform warranted to please everybody. This is said to have been submitted to Judge DOUGLAS, who returned a courteous answer that he was not a delegate, therefore could not vote on it. An informal council of one delegate from each uncontested State was in session last evening, at REVERDY JOHNSON's house, to consider what action should be taken on contested seats. A mild and generous policy will be adopted.

DEAN RICHMOND was offered the Chairmanship, but declined.

SENATOR MASON.

Senator MASON's business here is to make the Virginia delegation secede, should Alabama withdraw. In order to make the Alabama men visit Baltimore as well as Richmond, he promised that he would make Virginia retire, should Alabama ask him so to do. It is believed he will have a good time trying this on.

The special train from Washington yesterday morning brought 1,800 passengers to this city, requiring two engines to draw it. In the afternoon there were two trains following each other closely, and each containing about 1,200 passengers.

HEADQUARTERS.

HOW MATTERS LOOK AT WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 18.

The city last evening was full of Baltimore and Richmond Delegates, and the greatest excitement prevailed; several delegations held meetings Saturday night and discussed the prospects ahead; those from Tennessee met at the Kirkwood House, and Hon. CAVE JOHNSON taking the chair, a warm debate followed. Hon. Mr. ATKINS denounced Squatter Sovereignty, but was reminded that his State Convention had recommended the Cincinnati platform; he also commented severely on the delegates from the opposition States of the North assuming to control the Democratic Convention, but was again interrupted with the suggestion that Tennessee has cast but one Democratic vote in twenty-eight years, and that PIERCE received enough Northern votes to elect him without a Southern State. He was asked if it was for the Northern States temporarily in the opposition to be ignored by Southern States which have uniformly voted against the Democracy. This was a poser, and Mr. ATKINS failed to reply. The meeting was anything but harmonious. The Chairman expressed it as his opinion that the Baltimore Convention should simply readopt the Cincinnati platform, and then nominate some new man.

NEW MEN.

In this idea of a new man seems to be all the trouble. There are at least twenty-five men here who anticipate the nomination should DOUGLAS be thrown overboard, and their friends will aim to defeat DOUGLAS or break up the Convention with a view to the ultimate chances at Richmond. Among these are HUNTER, WISE, COBB, SLIDELL, DAVIS, LANE, CAVE JOHNSON and Gov. HARRIS, of Tennessee. At least three of those named, I understand, have been positively promised the Richmond nomination. Hence there is great pulling and hauling to draw off delegates to Richmond.

WHAT MR. DOUGLAS DESIRES.

Mr. DOUGLAS insists that his friends in Baltimore shall act fairly and honorably. He will accept no nomination obtained by trickery or mere exercise of power by the majority. I heard him assure the DOUGLAS delegates from three different States, that the nomination must be made under the two-thirds rule, and fairly made, or he would not accept.

SECEDERS.

It is now understood that Gen. CUSHING has pledged his honor to admit neither of the Southern delegations where there is a contest with the seceders, until the Convention has indicated its judgment. New delegations contend that this judgment was rendered at Charleston, when the States were invited to send new delegates in place of those who had seceded.

There is no doubt that seceders will be refused admittance, but serious difficulties of irregularity exist even with the newly appointed delegates. Arkansas appointed two by Congressional District caucus, and three by mass meeting. These, with three that did not secede, complete her delegation. The Arkansas seceders will not present themselves at Baltimore. The majority of the delegation, as they now stand, are for DOUGLAS.

The South Carolina delegates are here, and will be in attendance on the Convention, but will not ask to participate in the proceedings. They approve of the proposition to admit only those who pledge themselves to abide by its decision. Several of them called and paid their respects to the "Little Giant." New delegates also called on him to-day, and announced that their State was certain for the Democracy with DOUGLAS as the nominee.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION.

The Meeting---President Cushing's Address.

Debate on the Admission of Delegates.

For the Associated Press.

BALTIMORE, Monday, June 18.

The Democratic National Convention assembled at the Front-street Theatre, at 10 o'clock this morning, in pursuance of the resolution at the adjournment at Charleston. The stage was thrown back to the utmost extent, and a platform erected for the President and Vice-Presidents, with a low platform in front for the secretaries and reporters. The parquette was boarded over level with the stage. The lower boxes were reserved for ladies, and the two upper tiers for the general public. Admission being only gained by tickets, the theatre was not entirely filled at the morning session, but presented a handsome appearance. The usual bareness of the sides and roof of the stage, was concealed by a liberal drapery of flags. The stage and parquette, in front of the platform, are reserved for the delegates, and are well filled; but some places are vacant, the President having decided not to pass upon the right of the new delegates to seats, and not having issued tickets to those States unrepresented at the adjournment of the Charleston Convention.

At 11 o'clock the President called the Convention to order.

The proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. JOHN A. MCCRON, an Episcopal minister at Baltimore.

On calling the Convention to order, Mr. CUSHING stated the hour of adjournment had passed, but as he understood a misunderstanding had occurred as to the hour of meeting, some supposing the adjournment to have been till 12 o'clock, he would direct the roll of States to be called, in order to ascertain if all were present.

The roll was then called and all the delegates entitled to seats were found present except a portion of the delegations from Connecticut and Delaware.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, stated that some of the delegates from that State were present but had not tickets of admission delivered to them, and were waiting outside for admission.

The Chair stated that tickets had been delivered to the Sergeant at Arms to hand to the Chairmen of the delegations. He supposed that was done in every instance, since the delegations were represented on the floor who had been represented at Charleston at the time of the adjournment.

Mr. SAULSBURY moved that all the members of the Charleston Convention be admitted to the floor by the President.

THE PRESIDENT.—The Convention has not been regularly called to order, and the motion is not yet in order.

Mr. PENNINGTON, of Deleware, said the motion of his colleague was not properly understood. He desired only the admission of those delegates who were present at the adjournment of the Charleston Convention.

Mr. MCCOOK, of Ohio, asked if the Chairman of the delegation had arrived at the number of tickets to which be was entitled.

MR. SAULSBURY said a majority of the Delaware delegation had remained in the Charleston Convention, and resolved to stay there so long, and intended to remain as long as honor and good faith controlled the action of the Convention. [Applause.] He said he had no sympathy with the quarrels of his delegation; but he desired to know where his colleagues were to apply for admission. He had only arrived in town early this morning, and found difficulty in raising any information.

The President said the difficulty appeared to be simply in the fact that the delegation had not arrived until late to-day, and were ignorant of the fact that notice had been given yesterday where the Chairmen of the delegations were to receive tickets of admission. All entitled to seats would be supplied with tickets.

The Sergeant-at arms, Mr. HOWARD, of Tennessee, desired to offer a resolution which would settle the question as to all the seats in the Convention.

Mr. LUDLOW, of New-York, raised the point of order, that the Convention had not yet been regularly convened.

The President decided the point well taken. When it was ascertained what delegations were present, the Convention would be formally convened, and the motion would then be sustained.

The roll call being completed, and the absent delegates having appeared and taken their seats, the Convention was formally called to order and the opening prayer delivered.

GEN. CUSHING'S SPEECH.

The Chair said: Gentlemen of the Convention, permit me, in the first place to congratulate you upon your being reassembled here for the discharge of your important duties in the interest of the Democratic Party of the United States; and I beg leave, in the second place, to communicate to the Convention the state of the various branches of its business as they now come up for consideration before you. Prior to the adjournment of the Convention, two principal subjects of action were before it, one the adoption of the doctrinal resolutions constituting the platform of the Convention—the other voting upon the question of the nomination of a candidate for the Presidency. In the course of the discussion of the question of a platform the Convention adopted a note, the effect of which was to amend the report of the majority of the Committee on platform by substituting the report of the minority of that Committee, and after the adoption of that motion, and the substitution of the minority for the majority report, a division was called for upon the several resolutions constituting that platform, being five in number. The first, third, fourth and fifth of those resolutions were adopted by the Convention, and the second was rejected; after the vote on the adoption of the first and third, and fourth, and fifth of those resolutions, a motion was made in each case to reconsider the vote, and to lay that motion on reconsideration on the table, but neither of these motions to reconsider or to lay on the table was put, the putting of these motions having been prevented by the intervention of questions of privilege, and the ultimate vote competent in such a case, to wit: on the adoption of the report of the majority, as amended by the report of the minority; and the ultimate question had not been acted upon by the Convention, so that at the time when the Convention adjourned there remained pending before it these motions, to wit: to reconsider, to adopt the resolutions constituting the platform, and the ulterior question of adopting the majority, as amended by the substitution of the minority report. Those questions, and those only, as the Chair understood the motions before the Convention, were not acted upon prior to the adjournment. After the disposition of the intervening question of privilege, a motion was made by Mr. COOK, of Ohio, to proceed to vote for candidates for President and Vice-President. Upon that motion the Convention instructed the Chair, not as has been erroneously supposed in the recess of the Convention, but the Convention instructing the Chair to make no declaration of a nomination except upon a vote equivalent to two-thirds in the electoral college of the United States, and upon that balloting no such votes being given, that order was upon motion of Mr. RUSSELL, of Virginia, laid upon the table for the purpose of enabling him to propose a motion, which he subsequently did, that the Convention adjourn from the City of Charleston to the City of Baltimore, and with a provision concerning the filling of vacancies embraced in the same resolution, which resolution the Secretary will please to read.

The Secretary read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That when this Convention adjourns to day, it adjourns to reassemble at Baltimore, Md., on Monday, the 18th day of June, and that it be respectfully recommended to the Democratic Party of the several States to take provision for supplying all vacancies in their respective delegations to this Convention when it shall reassemble.

THE PRESIDENT—The Convention will thus perceive that the order adopted by it provided among other things that it is respectfully recommended to the Democratic Party of the several States to make provision for supplying all vacancies in their respective delegations to this Convention when it shall reassemble. What construction is to be put upon this order is a question not for the chair to determine or to suggest to the Convention, but for the Convention itself to determine. However that may be, in the preparatory arrangement for the assembling of this Convention there were addressed to the chair the credentials of members elected, or purporting to be elected, affirming, affirmed and confirmed by the original Convention and accredited to this Convention. In three of these cases, or perhaps four, the credentials were authentic and complete, presenting no question of contravening delegates. In four others, viz.: the States of Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana and Delaware there were contesting applications. Upon those applications the Chair was called to determine whether it possessed any power to determine the *prima facie* membership of this Convention. That question was presented in its most absolute and complete form in the case of Mississippi, where there was no contest either through irregularity of form or of competing delegations, and so also in the cases of Florida, Texas and Arkansas, in those four States there being an apparent authenticity. The naked abstract question was whether he had power, peremptorily and preliminarily, to determine the *prima facie* membership of this Convention. The Chair would gladly have satisfied himself that he had this power, but upon examining the source of his power, to wit, the rules of the House of Representatives, he was unable to discern that he had any authority, even *prima facie*, to scrutinize and canvass the credentials, although they were such as upon their face were free from contest or controversy either of form or substance, and therefore he deemed it his duty to reserve the determination of that question to be submitted to the Convention, and in due time the Chair will present that question as one of privilege to this body. And now, gentlemen, having thus presented to you the exact state of the question pending or involved in the action of the Convention when it adjourned, the Chair begs leave to add only a single observation of a more general nature. We assemble here now, at a time when the enemies of the Democratic Party—when, let me say, the enemies of the Constitution of the United States—are in the field—[applause]—with their selected leaders, with their banners displayed, advancing to combat, with the Constitution, interests and party of the United States, and upon you, gentlemen, upon your action, upon your spirit of harmony, upon your devotion to the Constitution, upon your solicitude to maintain the interests, the honor and the integrity of the Democratic Party as the guardian of the Constitution—upon you, gentlemen, it depends whether the issue of that combat is to be victory or defeat for the Constitution of the United States. [Renewed applause.] It does not become the Chair to discuss any of the questions or elements of the questions. It may be permitted, however, to exhort you in the spirit of our community, of party interest in the faith of our common respect for the Constitution, in the sense of our common devotion to the interest and honor of our country. I say to exhort you to feel that we came here this day, not to determine any mere technical questions of form, not merely to gain personal or party triumphs, but we are come here in the exercise of a solemn duty, in a crisis of the condition of the affairs of our country such as has never yet befallen the United States. Shall we not all enter upon the responsibilities thus involved upon us of our high duty to our country, to ourselves, and to the States of this Union. [Applause.] Gentlemen, the Convention is now in order for the transaction of business.

Mr. HOWARD, of Tennessee, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Sergeant-at-Arms be instructed to issue tickets for admission to the Convention, to all delegates of the Convention as originally constituted at Charleston. [Applause and hisses from the Convention.]

The following amendment was then offered by Mr. CHURCH:

Resolved, That the credentials of all persons claiming seats in this Convention made vacant by the secession of delegates at Charleston, be referred to the Committee on Credentials, and said Committee is hereby instructed as soon as practicable to examine the same, and report the names of persons entitled to such seats, with the distinct understanding, however, that every person accepting a seat in this Convention is bound in honor and good faith to abide by the action of this Convention, and support its nominations.

Mr. KAVANAUGH, of Minnesota, moved to lay the resolution on the table. [Applause.]

Mr. CHURCH asked that the motion might be withdrawn that he might be enabled to offer an amendment, which he would read for the information of the Convention. It was to refer all claims of new delegates to the Committee on Credentials, with instructions to report as speedily as possible the names of those who are entitled to seats, but with the provision that all who accept seats in the Convention are bound in honor to abide by the action of the Convention and support its nominees.

This was greeted with immense applause, which was checked peremptorily by the Chair.

Mr. KAVANAUGH withdrew his motion to lay on the table, and moved the previous question.

After a long debate on points of order the amendment of Mr. CHURCH was entertained, and the previous question demanded.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, rose to make an amendment, but was called to order, the previous question having been demanded. He then called for a division on the question.

Mr. MONTGOMERY, of Pennsylvania, raised the point of order that no division could be called until the question on a second to the previous question had been put.

The President decided that this was so.

Mr. HOWLETT, of Tennessee, raised the point of order that no Committee, that on credentials excepted, had been raised to decide on the regularity of the original delegates, and that was now defunct.

The President said that was a question of fact, not of order. If the Committee was defunct, it could be revived by such a motion as that now before the House.

Mr. RUSSELL, of Virginia, begged the gentleman from New-York to withdraw his resolution, or the latter portion of it at all events, if he desired the harmony of the Convention.

Mr. MONTGOMERY, of Pennsylvania, called Mr. RUSSELL to order, the previous question being pending.

Mr. RUSSELL—Then if Virginia is constrained to silence, that silence may be ominous.

A long discussion ensued on various points of order, when

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, moved to adjourn until 4 o'clock.

The motion to adjourn was lost, 73½ to 178½.

On the vote being taken a long discussion arose on a question between the Minnesota delegates as to the right of a substitute to cast a vote.

Mr. HOWARD, of Tennessee, on a question of privilege, desired to present to the Chair a communication from a State represented now on this floor, the State of Mississippi.

Cries of "No," "No," "Not in order."

The PRESIDENT—The communication can only be received by unanimous consent.

Mr. KAVANAGH—I object.

The question was then taken on the seconding of the motion for the previous question on the amendment of Mr. CHURCH, of New-York, to the motion of Mr. HOWARD, of Tennessee.

The Convention refused to allow the previous question by ayes 107½ to nays 140½, New-York casting 35 votes no.

Mr. GILMOR, of Pennsylvana, moved to amend the amendment of Mr. CHURCH, instructing the President to admit the delegations, where there were no contestants from the States of Texas, Florida, and Mississippi.

Mr. RANDALL moved to adjourn till 10 o'clock to-morrow. Lost.

A motion to take a recess until 5 was adopted.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The theatre was tolerably well filled when the Convention reassembled at 5 o'clock.

The question pending was the amendment of Mr. GILMOR, of Pennsylvania, to the amendment offered by Mr. CHURCH, of New-York.

The President announced that credentials had been placed in his hands by delegates from Delaware, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas, together with a letter from the Mississippi delegates presented by Mr. HOWARD, of Tennessee, and a communication from Mr. CHAFFEE, claiming a seat from the State of Massachusetts. He deemed it proper to inform the Convention of the reception of these documents.

The several propositions before the Convention were the read by E. C. PERRIN, of Brooklyn, the Reading Secretary of the Convention.

Mr. GILMOR, of Pennsylvania, perfected his amendment by making it read as follows:

Resolved, That the President of the Convention be authorized to issue tickets to the delegates to this Convention from Texas, Mississippi, Arkansas and Florida, in which there are no contesting delegations; and that in those States, to wit: Delaware, Georgia, Alabama and Louisiana, where there are contesting delegations, a Committee on Credentials shall be appointed by the several delegations to report upon said States.

Mr. CLARK, of Missouri, asked consent to modify the last amendment.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, raised a point of order, that after propositions were placed before the Convention, they could not be altered.

Mr. CLARK asked that his proposition might be read for information.

Mr. SAMUELS, of Iowa, objected to the reading of any new proposition. He did not wish to embarrass the question by multiplying the propositions out of order.

Mr. CLARK—I ask the gentleman from Iowa to consent, as a Democrat to the reading of my proposition.

Mr. SAMUELS—And as a Democrat I must persist in my objection.

Mr. CLARK—Then I state that there are contending delegates from Arkansas. I know nothing of the fact myself, but I am so informed by a gentleman whose word is entitled to respect all over the Union, Mr. RUST, of Arkansas. [Applause.]

Mr. STURMAN, of Arkansas, stated that Mr. RUST was not a delegate and did not claim to be.

Mr. CLARK—I did not say that he was, but that his word is entitled to respect.

A gentleman from Arkansas, not a delegate, made an attempt to speak, but was not permitted to do so.

Mr. MERRICK, of Illinois, raised the point of order that the amendment of Mr. GILMOR could not be modified in the manner proposed by him, as he had not the floor to make the proposed modification.

The President ruled the point of order well taken, saying that Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, had the floor at the adjournment, and that unless he yielded it to his colleague (GILMER) for the proposed modification, the latter could not make the alteration he desired.

Mr. CLARK again asked that his proposition might be read for information.

Mr. SAMUELS—For the purpose of information I withdraw my objection, but only that it may be read for information.

The proposition of Mr. CLARK was then read, as follows:

Resolved, That the citizens of the several States of the Union have an equal right to settle and remain in the Territories of the United States, and to have and to hold therein unmolested by any legislation whatever, their slaves and other property, and that this Convention recognizes the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the Dred Scott case, as a true exposition of the Constitution in regard to the rights of the citizens of the several States in the Territories of the United States upon all subjects concerning which it treats, and that the members of this Convention pledge themselves, and require all others who may be authorized as delegates to make the same pledge, to the support of the Democratic candidates fairly and in good faith nominated by this Convention, according to the usages of the National Democratic party.

[Applause and some hisses.]

Mr. COCHRANE, of New-York, inquired if that proposition was now before the Convention.

The President said the resolution was read for information only, and would not now be in order.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, withdrew from the floor, in order to allow Mr. GILMER to modify his amendment in the manner proposed.

Mr. RANDALL then took the floor, and argued in favor of the amendment proposed by Mr. GILMER and against the amendment of Mr. CHURCH. He denied the right of the Convention, which was simply a delegated body, to impose any conditions at all upon seven seceding States. [Applause and hisses.] He also denied the policy of making such terms to the seceding States, for they would not accept an entrance into the Convention on such terms. The party was to fight a battle at the polls in which it would be necessary to unite all sections against the opposing party. [Applause and hisses from the galleries.]

Mr. HOGE, of Virginia, demanded to know whether Delegates were to sit here and submit to the insult of hisses from the galleries when sentiments favorable to their friends of the South, and in which they themselves coincided, were expressed by a gentleman of such respectability as Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania? If this outside pressure was to be brought up to crush out fairness and discussion, Virginia had better know it at once, and retire from a field in which she was prevented from defending her rights. [Loud applause.]

The President announced that if the galleries gave utterance to such signs of disapprobation they would be cleared.

Mr. SAMUELS, of Iowa, while anxious to preserve to every man the right to be heard uninterruptedly, could not but say that manifestations of applause were calculated to draw forth manifestations of disapprobation. Both should be checked or both allowed.

Mr. RANDALL said that if any serpent-like hisses had been uttered he had not heard them. He then proceeded to enlarge upon the rights of the seceding delegations, and urged conciliation and harmony in the action of the Convention. He concluded with an eloquent appeal to the party to unite against the common foe.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, was opposed to the resolution of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (RANDALL) because it sought to let into the Convention delegates from Florida who were not delegated to this Convention at all. Their constituents had refused to send them here to seek seats, and although a gentleman from Florida had informed him that the delegation would take seats in the Convention if the olive branch was extended to them; yet he for one was not willing to sit beside gentlemen who represented no constituency, and were bound by nothing that is done by the Convention, while he himself was bound by everything. He was further opposed to the amendment, because it proposed to admit the delegates from Arkansas, when a contesting delegation was announced to be here from that State. Was the Convention by this resolution to pre-judge this case? Mississippi came here accredited and without opposition, and she was placed in the same list with these other States. When a contest arises, it should be investigated by a Committee.

A VOICE—Why was it not so done at Charleston?

Mr. RICHARDSON—Because at Charleston, when action was taken, there was no regular organization of the Convention. Now it was different, and he was in favor of an investigation into the facts wherever there was a contest. [A voice—So am I.] The proposed investigation could not consume much time, and he repeated that it should be made, in justice to all parties. He should not be drawn into the notice of any issues not directly pertaining to the question immediately before them.

Mr. COCHRANE, of New York, said his question was not one of admission of new delegates, it was of far graver import; a portion of the seats on this floor was vacant, and the question arises why are they thus vacant. The question also arises, was there justification, or, if not justification, was there excuse for the secession that had left a portion of the seats here unoccupied. However this might be decided, he deemed it well for the Convention to seek to call back their erring brothers. He was not favorable to either of the resolutions as they stood. He was unwilling to place any obligation on the returning delegates that could call a blush to their cheeks, or cause a pain to their hearts. But it should be remembered that such terms were placed upon the delegates from New-York upon a former occasion, and there might be some excuse for its now being offered by New-York. Yet he could assure the Convention that New-York would always be found, as she hitherto had been found, on the side of liberality and justice.

Mr. RUSSELL, of Virginia, said he had at a former period of the session felt anxious to address the Convention. He felt less anxious now because the vote taken at the morning session gave promise of a desire on the part of the majority to secure harmony of action that could not fail to lead to a happy union on principles and on candidates; but as a proposition had been made to impose these terms, he might say a few words on the question. Virginia was here emphatically as she had been at Charleston, to harmonize the action of the Democracy. She had seen a rule adopted empowering votes to be cast in a manner which she considered unfair to the delegations. She had seen a platform voted down which her people desired, and one adopted to which they were decidedly opposed. While eight States of the South had gone out of the Convention, she had remained present. Could she give any better proof of her devotion to the Democracy of the North? But she desired to say now, that she was equally devoted to the Democracy of the South. If true to the North should she not also be true to the sunny South, united as she was with her sister Southern? States. She meant to see fair play between the Democracy both of the North and the South. What was fair play, in the opinion of Virginia? It was that all the delegations accredited to Charleston should be admitted to this floor. But he did not desire to press this upon the Convention. At least the delegations not contested at all should be admitted at once without any delay, and the contested delegations should then be referred to a Committee. He called the attention of the gentleman from Illinois who had made the objection to the admission of the delegates whose seats were uncontested, to the fact that at Charleston the Illinois delegates themselves were admitted, although their seats were contested by other delegates. He was in favor of admitting all uncontested delegations at once, and then of referring the contested seats to a Committee. As to imposing any restriction or pledge upon the delegates, he deemed all were here as men of honor, to be bound by all such pledges as honor places upon us. [Applause.]

Mr. MONTGOMERY, of Pennsylvania, regretted that the previous question had not been insisted upon when first moved, and the time of the Convention saved. As the discussion had arisen however, he desired to say that the pledge now required was a proper one. [Applause.] His colleague has stated that no man could be bound by any such resolution. He told his colleague that every man who was a Democrat and a man of honor, was bound by the action of the Convention. If he refused to be so bound he was no Democrat. [Applause.] If his colleague from Pennsylvania refused to be so bound, why the sooner he left the party the better for it. [Loud applause.] He was for one unwilling to allow these delegates to return to this hall in order to enable them to secede in a different form. [Loud applause.]

Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, hoped for the credit of the State of Maryland, and especially of the City of Baltimore, that these demonstrations of applause from the gallery should no longer disgrace the city. He moved to clear the galleries.

Cries of "No, no."

Mr. GITTINGS, of Maryland, said when the applause had been given to those who had spoken on the other side, his colleague had been very willing to let it proceed. Now it was called out by the manly sentiments of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, it was very offensive in his ears. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. MONTGOMERY said that he was accustomed to this thing. He had heard the hisses of a mob in Charleston when one man from the State of South Carolina dared to remain in the Convention and speak his sentiments. He had heard a storm of hisses come down from the gallery upon him while thunders of applause rolled forth at the disunion sentiments of another delegate.

The President said that at Charleston in the instance alluded to, a motion had been made to clear the galleries, and it had not been done because the gentleman, himself, who was hissed, had requested it might not be done.

Mr. MONTGOMERY—Well, I request it may be done now. [Laughter and applause.]

After some further debate Mr. MONTGOMERY continued his remarks. The men who now asked to return to their seats in this Convention had not only withdrawn in Charleston, but had sat in an opposition Convention They had met at Richmond in a hostile Convention, and they hold that Convention now in terrorum over the heads of this body, and threaten to return there if this Convention does not act as they desire. He appealed to the principle and to the manhood of the Convention to say whether they have the right to admit the seceders here when they had called upon the States to meet and fill the vacancies. He had heard much said about the evils of disunion. He was not only opposed to disunion, but also to those who favor disunion and preach disunion. He was opposed to secession from the Union and from the Convention as well. When he heard men declare themselves opposed to the principles of the party, he thought it very necessary to require a pledge from them to abide by the action of the Convention. Such a pledge had a precedent in the conventions of the party. It had been imposed on certain delegates at the last Senatorial Convention, and the gentleman from New-York, who has alluded to it, had felt the pinch of the case.

Mr. EWING, of Tennessee, desired to know what Convention he meant. Have they no enemy in front? Have they any States to spare—any States to give up to the enemy? If so, he didn't know of it. He thought they were pressed by an advancing enemy, constantly growing more formidable, until they are now almost resistless; and yet we hear sentiments calculated to excite feelings of animosity on both sides and to widen the breach. He desired earnestly to see the Democracy presenting a united front, and fighting, not their own friends, but the Republican Party. He would therefore use no words of bitterness. It had been said that there were no contesting delegations from Mississippi, Florida and Arkansas. Nothing official was known of any contest.

Mr. CLAIBORNE, of Missouri, stated that there was a contest in that State, and that information of the fact had been sent to the President of the Convention.

Mr. EWING resumed. He did not desire to pause and inquire what were the facts in regard to Arkansas, but if there is any real contest, to strike that State out and then admit Florida, Mississippi and Texas. There was no contest in those States, and no reason why they should be left out. Those States are wanted, and while they are left out exertions of moment in which they are interested are being acted on. Why should they be harshly spoken of, and driven further and further away. The gentleman from Pennsylvania spoke of the seceding delegations as though they were traitors, but he would say that the South does not so regard them. The South believes that the majority of the North adopt principles that the Southern States cannot with honor indorse. It is competent and honorable for these States to withdraw, and say to the Convention: "Select your candidates and we will see what we can do." He was not in favor of secession, and had earnestly protested against it and exhorted the Southern States not to secede. His constituents would not now justify him in such action. As a life-long Democrat, he believed that the safety of the lives and property of the South depended upon the preservation of the National Democratic Party. He concluded by exhorting the Convention to strike out the State of Arkansas, and admit, at least, all the States whose seats are uncontested, at once.

The President begged permission, in response to the request of Mr. CLAIBORNE, of Missouri, to read a paper in relation to the Arkansas delegation.

The paper was not that sent up by Mr. RUST, which on inquiry it appeared had not been received by the Chair. The President also gave notice of the offer of the Washington Railroad Company to run a special train to the capital at 10 o'clock to night if some sixty of the delegates desired to go. [Laughter.]

Mr. LORING, of Massachusetts, rose for the first time in the Convention, having been prevented from attending at Charleston by a severe domestic affliction. He was surprised to hear any allusion made hostile to the so-called seceding delegation, and to find opposition to the admission of certain States to the Democratic Convention. He found that certain States, standing upon what they believed to be their constitutional rights, had retired from the Convention. He repudiated the idea of their being therefore deprived of the right to return. The Convention should gladly welcome them back. He had heard with surprise for the first time in a Democratic Convention, talk of sections of the country and the party. He thought such talk and such sentiments were confined to another organization. He denied the right of the Convention to impose a pledge on any of the delegates. Would those who proposed it like the doctrine applied to themselves? [Loud cries of "Yes," "Yes," "We would."] Then he could only add that if the proposition made to-day to exclude Florida because she had again credited delegates here were carried out he would himself withdraw from the Convention and not be seen in it again. [Loud applause.]

Mr. MERRICK, of Illinois, said that the State of Illinois was prepared to abide by the action of the Convention, and recognized the right that every man should be similarly bound in honor. He could only say to the gentleman from Massachusetts that if his threat was carried out, there would be but one seceder more. The delegates who seceded at Charleston had withdrawn, because as they say their honors demanded it. He could recognize no right by which they could now claim seats in the Convention. If Missippi had no contestants they were accredited also to another Convention, and that was not a good commission here. He argued against the right of any delegates owing a double allegiance, and acting with a rival Convention, to take seats upon the floor and act with this Convention its deliberations. If the contest should come, he was willing it should be met now.

Mr. SAMUELS, of Iowa, asked the chair if there was any document in his hands from the Florida delegates claiming seats in the Convention.

The PRESIDENT—There was handed to the chair only a newspaper containing the official proceedings of the Florida Convention.

Mr. SAMUELS—I ask if anything in that Convention shows that any of the delegates from Florida were accredited to that Convention.

The PRESIDENT—That fact can only be ascertained by a perusal of the document.

Mr. KING, of Missouri, obtained the floor. He desired to know if the seceding delegates, as was re-

[Concluded on Eighth Page.]

LATER FROM THE ISTHMUS.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARIEL.

Intelligence from Central America and the South Pacific.

The steamship *Ariel* arrived last evening from Aspinwall, having left that port on the 9th inst. She brings passengers and merchandize consigned to D. B. Allen. The list of passengers and the shipping intelligence will be found under their appropriate heads.

The following from our correspondents gives all the news of interest from the several Southern ports:

NEW-GRANADA.

Panama, Friday, June 8, 1860.

The latest dates received here from Bogota are to 15th May. Congress adjourned on the 14th. The amendment of the election law, which has given rise to so much discontent throughout the Confederation has not, as it was expected, satisfied the States—four in number—that petitioned Congress for its repeal. Cauca continues in a state of revolt, and extra sessions of the Legislatures are now being held of the States of Bolivar and Magdalena in pursuance of proclamations of their respective Governors, to consider what is best to be done in the present state of things. The messages of the Governors of the two States, which have already appeared in print, recommend the adoption of strong and decided measures against the Federal Government, and the general impression is, that the States of Magdalena, Santander and Bolivar will follow the example of Cauca, and declare themselves independent of the general Government.

The members of both Houses of Congress, of the Liberal Party, becoming alarmed at the state of things throughout the Confederation, which amounts almost to anarchy, and forcing a general revolution, recently met at Bogota, and recommended Gen. Mosquera as the candidate of that party for the Presidency. It is reported that they have sent a deputation to Cauca to request Gen. Mosquera to lay down his arms and accept the nomination. The recommendation is signed by Señor Murillo, himself a prominent candidate, heretofore of the Liberals, for the Presidency. It is signed by many others who not long since recommended the nomination of Gen. Herran. The efforts of the latter gentleman have been unceasing since his return from the United States, to restore harmony and prevent a rupture between the Federal Government and the States.

It is believed that nothing but the success of the Liberal Party, or the election of Gen. Herran to the Presidency, will restore peace to the country, for one-half of the States of the Confederation are now virtually in open revolt against the Federal Government. Fortunately for the tranquility and welfare of the country the Presidential election is near at hand—and it is to be hoped that hostilities will be waived until at least a new Administration comes into power, when a satisfactory arrangement may be made and a civil war thus averted.

Gen. Mosquera, a few days ago, received some 600 muskets from Guayaquil, which are known to have belonged to President Castilla, of Peru, which circumstance induced a great many to believe that these two personages are in league for some ulterior purpose—perhaps the acquisition or the absorption of the whole or a part of Ecuador.

Mr. Nunez, Senator in Congress from this State, has lately been amusing himself and the public by writing articles for the *Tiempo*, published at Bogota, in opposition to the Panama Railroad Company's acquiring from the Granadian Confederation its reversionary privileges in the road. In one of his articles, which appeared in that paper of the 15th of May, he discloses the name of the party that has offered more money for the aforesaid privileges than it is supposed the Company is willing to pay, and who is none other than Ambrose W. Thompson, late of Wall-street, and now I believe of Bowling Green, New-York. But when Mr. Thompson comes to learn the value Mr. Nunez and other statesmen like him, of this country, put upon the coveted privileges, he will come to the conclusion that he has undertaken a piece of business that will require considerable financiering before he comes up to the ideas of Mr. Nunez.

For instance, that very astute statesman and clear-sighted political economist, cooly says that he has no particular objections to the Government selling out its rights to the Railroad Company, if it (the Company) will assume the payment of the national debt of New Granada, which *only* amounts to forty-two millions of dollars. Well, that is decidedly cool, and no doubt will produce a profound *sensation* in Wall street.

In port, United States steamers *Saranac*, Capt. Ritchie; United States store-ship *Warren*, Lt. J. J. Boyle, Commanding; and the British ship *Clio*.

Important news has been received here from Australia, to the effect that the Colony of Sydney has given notice that it is prepared to increase its subsidy to seventy five thousand pounds sterling, to an English line of steamers to run between that Colony and Panama, and that Her Majesty's Government consents to take the Fejee Islands which have been tendered to it.

A large mail from the South Pacific and Central America, for the United States, which reached this place on the 4th and 5th inst., will have to remain here until the 19th, in consequence of Mr. Vanderbilt having given written orders that no mails should be received on board the *Ariel*.

SOUTH PACIFIC.

Panama, Friday, June 8, 1860.

The English steamer *Lima*, from Valparaiso and intermediate ports, arrived here on the 5th inst. Her dates are Valparaiso 18th, and Callao 29th ult. She brings no very important news. Her specie list for England is $327,000.

CHILI.

The news from this Republic is purely of a local character and which would not consequently interest your readers.

SALVADOR.

Mr. Lewis Schlesinger, who made his advent into Central America under the auspices of Gen. Walker, has obtained from this Government the exclusive right to extract India rubber for one year, from the trees on the government lands. It has also conceded to him the right to collect a tax of two dollars per quintal on the India rubber extracted by private parties from trees on their own lands. In consideration of these privileges he is to make public for the information and benefit of the people of Salvador, a new process for extracting the rubber, which is said to be very simple and valuable.

The President of the Republic, being at La Union when the steamer Guatemala was in port, he was entertained with a sumptuous dinner on board that fine ship by her hospitable commander, J. M. Dow, Esq. A number of private citizens from La Union and the interior were present by invitation.

Mr. Chas. S. Rand, who, for several years past has been engaged as a clerk in the United States Consulate at Valparaiso, has just received the appointment of United States Secretary of Legation at Santiago, by Hon. John Bigler, and Minister to Chili.

Mr. Richard Alsop, a junior partner in the house of Alsop & Co., died on the 17th ult. at Valparaiso.

Intelligence has reached Valparaiso *via* Montevideo, from Stanly Bay, Malaian's Islands, of the wreck of the American ship *Sea Ranger*, about 120 miles from that place, from Liverpool to San Francisco. Officers and men, and part of the cargo saved. News had also reached there that the Fuegian Indians had seized the schooner *Allen Gander* in Woolya Beagle passage, and murdered the captain, five of the men, and a missionary.

PERU.

The misunderstanding between Peru and France it is generally believed have been adjusted. The particulars of the settlement, however, are not yet known. There is a suspension at present of the guano charters for the United States and Spain—the Agents having chartered a large number of vessels to arrive at Callao in all of the present year, and it is thought they will not reopen their charter list for several months.

BOLIVIA.

The President of this little Republic, under date of 14th ult., issued a decree of non-intercourse with Peru, which went into effect on the 1st inst. A declaration of war, it is supposed, will soon follow.

ECUADOR.

There is no further news from this distracted country. Franco is still busily engaged in fortifying Guayaquil, as he is momentarily expecting an attack from the forces of the Quito Government, headed by Gen. Flores.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Panama, Friday, June 8.

The steamer *Guatemala*, from San José de Guatemala and intermediate ports, with thirteen days' later advices from all the Central American States, arrived here on the 4th inst. She brings a valuable cargo, as usual, of the products of that country. Her dates are Guatemala, 25th ult.; Salvador, 29th; Nicaragua, 1st inst., and Costa Rica, 2d; but the news is barren of interest.

GUATEMALA.

This year's crop of cochineal will fall considerably below that of last year, caused by the heavy rains which fell last Autumn. There is no change to note in the political condition of the country.

NICARAGUA.

In consequence of a few journals published in Nicaragua having admitted into their columns articles abusive of the Government of Salvador, the President of the latter has forbid all intercourse between the two countries through the Gulf of Fonseca. This despotic act is generally condemned on the coast.

COSTA RICA.

A project is said to have been contrived of late to oust the newly-elected President of this Republic, and place Señor Manuel Mora, brother of the late President, in power. It will hardly succeed.

FROM UTAH.

Attention given to the Mormons in Congress—Not Likely to Sell Out—Miscellaneous Intelligence.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Great Salt Lake City, Friday, May, 25, 1860.

Congress seems to be paying particular paternal regard to the interests of Utah the present Session. With what a number of important Congressional topics is the "dismal Territory" directly or indirectly connected. There is the Anti-Polygamy bill, the Overland mails, the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad and Telegraph, the new Territories, made or to be made, the Army Contract Inquiry, the President's famous Kansas letter, the Indian and Mexican disturbances, and the proposition of Mr. Morris, of Illinois, to send a Committee to negotiate with Brigham Young and his followers for a quit claim on all their possessions and improvements in the Salt Lake region, and also for their right to settle and reside within the dominion of the great Republic.

Now, after this, who can have the audacity to say the Mormons are not a great people? Why, the President sends an army to fight them, and brings them abundance of hard cash and useful mules, and wagons and oxen, and sugar and tea, and tobacco and calico. And then he sends Commissioners to shake hands with them and congratulate them on their good looks and patriotism. The burden and cares of Government must be taken from their tender shoulders and placed on Carson and Pike's Peak jointly. And Congress proposes to build a gigantic hall, to be called Penitentiary Hall, for the special accommodation of half the people—that particular half who are so patriotic in building up the State, so excessively orthodox and thorough in fulfilling the divine command to "increase and multiply." Then Salt Lake has a Pony Express, and Congress is figuring to give her a mail service more frequent and nearly as swift in execution as the Express. And as if this were not enough, a railroad and telegraph must be introduced. And last, though not least, Government must pay the Utah folks a round sum for their improvements in their mountain home. Verily, the Mormons are "some pumpkins."

If it will work, this buying out of the Mormons will be a capital thing. Who would despise the almighty dollar if it were potent enough to settle forever the vexed question of Mormonism? It does appear a hard thing for the Mormons and other folks to live in peace together. Wherever they have located, it has seemed to be their destiny to exist in hot water with their neighbors. Kirtland, Far West, Nauvoo, Salt Lake, all bear witness. A good thought, then, if practicable, this buying out of the Mormon possessions in Utah.

But is this project feasible? Will it work? I must confess that I have my doubts about it. From my experience among the Mormons, and my knowledge of their feelings and views, their hopes and aspirations, I conclude that Mr. Morris' commission, if it be instituted, will prove a failure. I think the Mormons will be in no hurry to sell out.

If the Commissioners arrive here, I shall not be at all surprised if the Mormon leaders return the compliment romantically by offering to treat for the purchase of the United States.

Capt. Walter M. Gibson has been here all the Winter, telling the people all he could think of in favor of the East Indian Archipelago, and, unless I am mistaken, the Captain is more smitten with Mormonism than the Mormons are with Malayism. A faith which has so successfully withstood destitution, ridicule, scorn, and almost fire and sword, is not likely to flinch before the Commissioners—at least not sufficient to render their project successful.

Friend Brigham preached a sermon in the Tabernacle on Sunday last. Though I do not agree with all his sayings and doings, yet on that occasion he advanced a doctrine which rather suits me. He said if he could have his way, the Sabbath would be observed as was originally intended—that is, as a day of rest, and not a day of preaching and public meetings. He thought it would be better for the people to make Sunday a resting day, emphatically and literally, both for body and mind, while another day might be employed in preaching and such exercises.

Gen. Burr is engaged in taking the census in this City. The General is in ill odor with the Mormons, and consequently they do not exactly relish his appointment to this business. They profess to have no faith in his veracity, and I suppose he has as little in theirs. They talk about his making extraordinary surveying returns, and he talks about their pulling up his survey stakes. One thing is certain, very few stakes can now be found on lands reported surveyed. Whether the stakes were abstracted, or whether few stakes were put down, I am not prepared to say.

The Prize Ring is not an institution in Utah. The Western fashion of revolvers and bowie-knives is more popular. Yet considerable interest has been excited by the great international fight, and the particulars of the event, as brought by last mail, produced a feeling like disappointment. Of course the American brethren lean over to Heenan, while the English element are rather in favor of Sayers. I have not learned to what extent bets ran, but believe considerable drinks of "Valley Tan" beer and whisky would have been lost and won if the same could have been said of the battle.

The *Mountaineer* does not like the idea of Judge Cradlebaugh petitioning Congress for relief, and wants to know what it is for.

Another vein of coal has been discovered in Provo cañon, about 22 miles above Provo City. The quality of the coal is said to be good. A vein discovered in the same cañon some time ago, and half the distance from the city, is reported of inferior quality.

About 11½ P. M. of the 17th inst., R. Keitt Johnson (*alias* Joachin Johnson, from his reported connection with the Mexican robber,) and Myron Brewer were shot down in the main street of this city, apparently by slugs or small bullets from a shot gun. Both men were fearfully wounded in the left shoulder and breast, death ensuing almost immediately. Not the slightest clue has been obtained to the assassins. A verdict was returned accordingly. Johnson had the reputation of being a notorious horse-thief and desperado. He recently slew an Indian youth while in custody of himself and Deputy U. S. Marshal Kirk. Brewer was a principal in the forgery of Quartermaster's drafts on the Sub-Treasury at St. Louis, for which offence David Mackenzie, the engraver of the plate, and the only person tried for the affair, is now in the penitentiary. Brewer was a witness against Mackenzie, but after that trial Brewer was indicted for the crime, arrested and held to bail in $3,000 to appear and answer at the next term of the District Court. I do not hear of any mourning or sympathy for these characters.

FROM KANSAS.

Rain Again—Prospects of the Crop Improved—Political Affairs.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Lawrence, Sunday, June 10, 1860.

Yesterday morning, to the great joy of Kansas, we awoke to find the earth refreshed by a warm and gentle rain, that continued an hour or two, until about an inch in depth had fallen. It then remained cloudy through the day, with every indication of more rain. A more busy day was never seen in this part of Kansas. Fields that had been plowed and furrowed since the first of March were planted to corn as rapidly as swift hands could do it. From that hour everybody seemed to have confidence that abundant rain was at hand, and that there was still time this year for a corn crop. To-day, at my time of writing, it is raining for the third time since morning. The heavens are opened. Nature smiles anew. Man rejoices. Kansas is saved.

Seed of all kinds will be planted as soon as possible, and we shall try the new experiment of a Summer after mid-June. But whatever the weather now, the fate of wheat is sealed,—it will be a total failure.

The papers tell us that our State bill is hopelessly lost for this session. So they are willing to let Kansas "bleed" during another campaign. Democracy had nothing to hope for with Kansas in the Union. What has she, with Kansas out? The 6th of November next will answer. We are not so blind as to think the failure of the bill for admission—the postponement of the Kansas claims, and the rejection of the bill for land grants at this session, are all purely accidental, when several other Territories are getting all the favors they ask. O, no! This troublesome child they expect to teach the lesson of love, by kicking it down stairs. We long ago ceased hoping to gather figs off thistles.

There is a very respectable party here who are in favor of starting our State Government immediately. They are not generally led on by the officeholders under the Wyandot organization, but are guided by their own judgment on this question of internal policy. The time was, when I was firm in the opinion that the Topeka machine should be run for our own protection and self respect. But now, it is duty to give the subject serious consideration before attempting a movement of such magnitude. Besides, it would be folly to press a measure thus affecting our whole population, until all classes were unanimous in the belief that it was our true policy. That day is not yet.

RANDOLPH.

Murder by a Slave.—The Atlanta (Georgia) *Intelligencer* gives the substance of a letter from Hon. W. R. Nicholl, of Oglethorpe Co., Georgia, detailing a horrible murder perpetrated by a negro in the employ of Mr. Wm. P. Smith. Jim, the negro, was ordered by Mr. Smith to do a piece of work, which he refused to do, peremptorily. An altercation ensued, and Mr. Smith told the negro, if he wished to quarrel with him, to go to the house. The two started together, Mr. Smith walking in front. Just as he entered the gate, the negro asked Mr. Smith what he intended to do with him. As he made no reply, the negro sprang upon him and stabbed him sixteen times, jumping upon his victim as he fell. Mrs. Smith, with some negroes, who were in the house, witnessed the scene, and managed finally to drag the murderer away. He fled to a straw-house, where he was captured the next morning. Mr. Smith died soon afterwards. The people had determined to burn his murderer alive.

FROM CANADA.

Copper Mines in the Eastern Townships.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

Quebec, Wednesday, June 13, 1860.

Hordes of Yankee prospectors and English copper-hunters are now scattered all over the Eastern Townships of Canada, and all in a state of hot excitement. For the mines of copper, whose existence has been suspected for years—I had almost said centuries—and which were minutely examined by Sir Wm. Logan, our Provincial Geologist, two years ago, have turned out to be of exceeding richness—the richest in the world—and the community is accordingly copper-mad.

There have thus sprung up embryo companies, to be numbered by the score, having their mining locations in various localities. Sir Wm. Logan, in the last published volume of his *Geological Survey*, enumerates sixty-seven different spots at which indications of the presence of copper were observed by him. There are also several places where perhaps a dozen men have been set to work, and where ore enough is being got out to pay expenses. But the chief spot, the only renowned mine, is that at a village called Acton, not far from the intersection of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence with the Grand Trunk Railway. The lot on which the mine is belongs to a Mr. Cushing but has been leased for two years to a Mr. Louis Sleeper, of Quebec, who has already excavated so much of the ore, packed in barrels, shipped and sold it to a firm in Boston, who smelt it, that he has realized $50,000 since last January. The ore lies almost on the surface—it can be got out by blasting—and it averages from 30 to 40 per cent. of copper! Some parts of the vein or deposit yield no less than 70 @80 per cent. of the metal! Indeed there are fears expressed that as the excavations proceed, the ore will become so rich that the chisel will have to be used to get it out and blasting be in vain!!

I am not at all exaggerating in the account I thus give of this mine, for I have made minute inquiries, and some of the others are said to be yet richer. Of this I shall soon know more, as I intend to make a personal exploration of the district and give you the results. I can tell you this, that six weeks ago I was offered, at par, half of a $200 share in a company owning the Upton mine, which I unfortunately declined to buy, and for which the owner has since refused $1,000.

It may be worth the while of those of your readers interested in copper-mining to turn their attention to this part of the world. And there seems to me no good reason why the commercial operations of the district should be done at Boston, to the exclusion of New-York and other interests. At present Canadian companies control the mines—a pretty sure sign that there is ground to expect a good return for the capital invested—and there probably is a good opening for American millionaires.

POLITICAL.

The Douglas and Lincoln Debate.

LETTER FROM JUDGE DOUGLAS CONCERNING THE OHIO EDITION OF THE DEBATE.

Washington, June 9, 1860.

Gentlemen: I have received by express one dozen copies of your publication of the joint debate between Mr. Lincoln and myself in 1858, sent by order of the Hon. Mr. Cox, who will pay you the amount of your bill. I feel it my duty to protest against the unfairness of this publication, and especially against the alterations and mutilations in the reports of my speeches. The original reports, as published in the Chicago *Times*, although intended to be fair and just, were necessarily imperfect, and in some respects erroneous. The speeches were all delivered in the open air, to immense crowds of people, and in some instances in stormy and boisterous weather, when it was impossible for the reporters to hear distinctly and report literally. The reports of my speeches were not submitted to me or to any friend of mine for inspection or correction before publication; nor did I have the opportunity of reading more than one or two of them afterwards, until the election was over, when all interest in the subject had passed away.

About one year ago, a gentleman in Illinois wrote to me in this city for permission to publish these joint debates in book form, stating that Mr. Lincoln had given his consent to their publication. I did not retain a copy of my reply, but, according to my present recollection, I stated that there were many errors in the reports of the speeches as published, and expressed my unwillingness to the publication unless I should have the opportunity of revising and correcting errors. I am not aware, however, that your publication has any connection with that application. Upon the slight examination of your publication which I have been able to make, I find that Mr. Lincoln's speeches have been revised, corrected and improved since their publication in the newspapers of Illinois; while mine have been mutilated, and in some instances the meaning changed by the omission of interrogatories and expressions of approbation and disapprobation by persons in the crowd to which my remarks were made responsive, but by the omission of which my replies seemed ambiguous, incoherent or unintelligible. The unfairness of these omissions and alterations is rendered more apparent by reference to the fact that similar interrogatories and expressions of applause or disapprobation are retained in Mr. Lincoln's speeches in all cases where they add to their force, and omitted where they impair the effect of his argument.

In short, I regard your publication as partial and unfair, and designed to do me injustice by placing me in a false position. I saw in the preface to the first edition of your publication, which is omitted in the copy sent to me, a correspondence between Mr. Lincoln and the Ohio Republican Committee, from which it appears that Mr. Lincoln furnished his speeches and mine for publication—his in the revised and corrected form, and mine as they came from the hands of the reporter, without revision. Being thus notified that his speeches had been revised and corrected, this fact ought to have reminded you that common fairness and justice required that I should have an opportunity of correcting mine. But to deny me that privilege, and then to change and mutilate the reports as they appeared in the newspapers from which they were taken, is an act of injustice against which I must be permitted to enter my protest. In order that the injustice which you have done me may be in some degree diminished, I respectfully request that this letter, together with the correspondence between Mr. Lincoln and the Committee, which led to the publication, may be inserted as a preface to all future editions of these debates.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant, S. A. DOUGLAS.

Messrs. Follet, Foster & Co., Columbus, Ohio.

John Mitchel on the Presidential Contest.

Chicago, Sunday, June 10, 1860.

To the Editors of the Free Democrat:

In the *Free Democrat*, of the 7th, I observe that you do me the justice to repel, in my behalf, an idea which you say prevailed in your city, namely, that I came to the Northwest on the present occasion, under color of lecturing about European affairs, "to make political harangues for the benefit of the Democratic party." If the persons who entertained such a suspicion came and listened to my lecture, they must have been undeceived. Be assured, also, that if I undertook to "stump" Wisconsin at all, it would be for anything else rather than the Democratic Party.

For three years I have been laboring in my sphere of journalism to break up that party, and I hope not altogether without effect. There is no Democratic Party now that I am aware of. It was kept alive four years longer than it had any right to live, by the generous zeal and attachment of the Irish-born citizens of Northern States, who loved it for the traditions and associations of its vigorous prime. It is impossible any longer to belong to a party which is dead and gone, the soul having gone out of it, and the very body torn limb from limb. If I had any credit with my fellow-countrymen, I should exhort them to seek new combinations—to isolate themselves no longer as the "Irish vote"—to merge in the several organizations of their fellow-citizens, and be guided in all public affairs by their own views of right, and the political interests of the community in which they live. For example, I should wish to see Irish citizens of Northern States acting with the party which desires a protective tariff for home industry, and also the largest possible extent of territory for the field of free labor. If the South feel aggrieved, as she may, she has her remedy.

I know that Irish citizens have avoided Free-Soilism and protection, because they felt that such doctrines and measures are unjust to the South and injurious to Southern rights in this Union; and so, to protect those rights they have voted hitherto against their own obvious industrial interests. They may as well give up that generous struggle. It is too late; the South cannot be saved in the North, nor by the North, and must either save herself or go unsaved.

If the Republican Party had nominated Mr. Seward, their great statesman, leader and creator, most of the Northern Irish—perhaps nearly all—would have supported him; bound to him as they are by his uniform vindication of their rights as citizens—even sometimes against his own party. On the other hand Irishmen dwelling South will, I presume, most generally be disciples (as I myself am) of Mr. Yancey, of Alabama. Mr. Seward is right in asserting that there is an irrepressible conflict; and Mr. Yancey is right in admitting and accepting that fact, with a view to ending said conflict in the easiest way, namely, by dissolution of the Confederacy.

Your ob't serv't, JOHN MITCHEL.

Retirement of Senator Yulee.

The following is the letter of Senator Yulee, declining a reëlection to the Senate:

Washington, May 10, 1860.

My Dear Sir: For the kind terms of your letter I am grateful. I am receiving many similar proofs of continued confidence from the friends whose good influence I have happily felt for so many years. It seems due to them that I should no longer withhold from their knowledge the intention I have indulged for some years past, and which I have not before announced, only because it might be regarded as premature. But now, when our State is preparing for elections which include a choice of Senator for a new term, I am not at liberty to suppress any longer the expression of my purpose.

I wish, therefore, to say to my friends, and I beg you to make it known without reserve, that I do not desire to remain longer in public life. I shall prefer to engage my remaining years in the duties of private citizenship.

It has been my fortune to carry with me, to the end, the cordial friendship of most of those whose support established the early successes of my life. Many cherished memories of their kindness fill the interval. In closing the public relations which have been so long maintained between us, it is pleasing to reflect that those personal bonds of friendship and sympathy, which were all the while more valued and desired by me, still remain to unite us.

Of the causes which induce my purpose it is sufficient to mention that I do not believe my health will longer endure the climate of this latitude, and that, after so much absence from Florida, I am naturally solicitous to enjoy at the last the pleasures of a home life.

In thus withdrawing to my home I do not propose a useless life. I shall as warmly as heretofore coöperate with my friends in all that can promote the moral or material progress of our State; but it will not be consistent with the plans of life I propose to myself in the future to accept or exercise any political office whatever.

I frankly confess that I do not contemplate this separation from the associations of the past twenty years without some feeling of sadness. The occurrence naturally impresses me with the reflection that one stage of life, the most active, has passed; and that my purposed retirement is but the recognition of that advance in years which has brought me to another and graver stage. I cannot help looking back upon the memory of the many who started with me in the race of life and are no longer numbered among us; nor can I help looking forward to the still more rapid thinning of our numbers we must expect in the future. But our race is not yet run, and therefore our duties not yet ended. Every stage of life has its duty and its pleasure. We must all continue, while we live, to do and to enjoy, according to our opportunity and ability.

It is pleasant to remember that others, our children among them, follow close upon our steps, with equal motive to be diligent in promoting the public weal, and with the greater means of usefulness which the advancing enlightenment of mankind affords.

Very truly, and always your friend,
D. L. YULEE.

Col. Joseph B. Browne, Key West, Florida.

Ex-Senator Clemens on Senator Sumner.

Huntsville, June 13, 1860.

My Dear Sir: I see that Mr. Sumner, in his late speech, thought proper to pay his respects to me. He calls me a slave owner, and quotes a part of my speech in reply to Mr. Rhett, to prove that violent and bloody instincts are engendered by the relation of master and slave. It may surprise Mr. Sumner to learn that I have never been the owner of a slave. I have never been engaged in any pursuit or avocation in which slave labor would have been the slightest benefit to me, and I have never been able to buy slaves for the mere purpose of waiting upon me. There is a negro man here with whom I was raised—who has lived with me a great deal, and who was with me throughout the Mexican war, but the title to him was not in me—it was in my father; and if Mr. Sumner will ask any of the surviving officers or soldiers of the 9th Infantry, (all of whom were from New-England,) I think they will tell him that it was a matter of some doubt whether I belonged to the negro, or he belonged to me.

At all events, if Mr. Sumner will send here in one month double the sum that negro would bring if offered for sale, he could not induce him to touch it, with a condition annexed, that he should live in Massachusetts as a freeman. Mr. Sumner may find some apology for the bitterness of his late speech, in the chastisement inflicted upon him by the lamented Brooks, but the ignorance he displays of Southern manners and Southern society, can hardly be accounted for on the same ground. If he had passed half the time among us, years ago, which he spent among the English Abolitionists, he would have escaped the caning, as well as the more disgraceful exhibition he has now made of himself.

JERE CLEMENS.

Homicide in New-Orleans.

STATEMENT OF THE ACCUSED—JEALOUSY AND REVENGE.

Joseph Williams, of New-Orleans, was recently arrested in that city on a charge of having killed George S. Howe, the Clerk in the Fourth District Station-house of that city. After an examination he was discharged by Recorder Summers. After his discharge Williams made the following statement:

I have suspected George Howe, for more than a year, of having designs upon my wife, and I have been convinced for four months past that he was carrying on a criminal intercourse with her. He met her at several places, visited my house during my absence and was seen coming out of it at 4 o'clock in the morning. I forbade him my house, and warned him never to go there again. He repeatedly returned, and was invariably warned to cease his visits. On Friday, before my arrest, I had a long talk with him, and he pledged himself never to come to my house again, and spoke in the highest terms of my wife's character. I took a drink with him and then parted, he renewing the promise never to visit my wife. I felt quite unhappy, but did not know what further to do. About 9 o'clock that night, I undressed to go to bed, when a knock was heard at the front door. My wife went to the door, and I asked who was there. I heard Howe say, "I want to see Mr. Williams, the d——d rascal." I then came out into my parlor, and Howe abused me and cursed me, shook a cane at me, and said I had been speaking about him and my wife, and that I was a d——d lying ———. He repeated the oath, and placing his hand behind his back, took hold of a pistol. I then went back into my chamber, and got the revolver I always carry with me when traveling. I said to him when I came back, "Go out; I will talk with you outside. He refused to leave—renewed his curse, and presented his pistol. He was beside himself with rage, and was on the point of shooting me down in my own house, when I fired at him. My wife immediately seized my arm, and my pistol was twice discharged in the struggle. I acted altogether in self-defence against a man who had first seduced my wife, and then came to my domicil to seek a quarrel and murder me, before that wife and my innocent children. I am very sorry to have been obliged to act in this manner, and to have been driven to the necessity of shedding human blood, and it weighs heavily upon my heart. But before this Court and before my country, and in the presence of God, I declare that I was obliged to do it for my own preservation.

The Slave Trade.

THE RUMORED CAPTURE—FUTURE CRUISERS TO BE TAKEN TO BOSTON OR PORTSMOUTH.

The Key West correspondent of the Charleston *Courier*, writing under date of June 10, says:

"We were again startled at the report that the *Mohawk* had made another capture, but it has turned out to have arisen from the fact that Capt. Craven was seen with a vessel in tow on the south side of Cuba.

The vessel had gotten ashore and the *Mohawk* was assisting her out of danger. By the steamer *Magnolia* we are informed of the safe arrival and landing of twelve hundred slaves in Cuba, from a steam propeller, officered by Englishmen. This mode of transit doubtless narrows the chances of the capture, besides shortening the passage by one-half. It would be well if such a mode of return shall be afforded the negroes here, who are to be deported to Africa, as insuring a reasonable chance of the avoidance of much sickness and discomfort. A sail vessel, under favorable auspices, will scarcely make the passage in 35 days, and unless abundant room, a plenty of water and wholesome food, at regular hours, are afforded, the number who will reach their native land will be small indeed. Without exciting an unnecessary alarm, is there no peril in thus placing five hundred persons in the charge of a few persons to cross the ocean, from those whose cupidity or avarice might induce a bold push at recapture? This question is not an idle suggestion, and it may yet turn out that instead of being future legislators and Governors in Liberia, they will learn some of the mysteries of the cane field.

The crew of the unknown bark, whose captain is a Frenchman, were all discharged by Commissioner Bethel, and Capt. Maffit, of the *Crusader*, gave them a passage over to Havana. Judgment has been given by default against the barks *Wildfire* and *William*, and they will be sold at auction in about twenty days.

Instructions have been given the cruisers here to take all future captives to Boston or Portsmouth. This will create a new sensation in those localities, should they be fortunately favored with an arrival. The weather is intensely hot, very light breeze, and we want rain much, yet the town continues healthy, the period of epidemic yellow fever, which the President anticipated soon, having not yet arrived."

CITY GOVERNMENT.

CENTRAL PARK INVESTIGATION.

CHARGES AGAINST THE COMMISSIONERS.

The Committee appointed by the last Legislature to investigate "the affairs, condition, and progress of the Central Park," held their second meeting yesterday, at No. 54 Exchange-place. The Committee were all present, as follows: J. McLeod Murphy, Chairman; Allen Munroe, of Onondaga County, and Francis M. Rotch, of Otsego County. The Secretary of the Commission is Mr. A. N. Cole, and the Sergeant-at-Arms Mr. J. C. Clark, who filled that office in the State Senate.

The Committee took an early start yesterday morning, and made a visit to the Central Park, and returned in time to commence business at 3 o'clock P. M.

The Secretary read the correspondence which had passed between the Chairman and the Central Park Commissioners. The Commissioners expressed in their letters their willingness to afford the Committee every facility for prosecuting their investigations.

Mr. James Hogg, formerly a Commissioner of the Central Park, presented a lengthy paper containing a list of charges, with the various specifications against the Commissioners of the Park, touching their management of its affairs. The following is the substance of these charges:

That the Commissioners have been guilty of dereliction of duty, and of a culpable disregard of the trusts imposed in them, thereby causing an unnecessary and extravagant expenditure of the public money. That they departed from the original plan adopted, which was preferable for many reasons. That they caused much unnecessary work to be laid out, such as the construction of bridges, &c; and that much of the necessary work was not properly done, many of the carriage-roads, the promenades, and other portions of the Park having been graded and regraded several times. That the tunnel on the transverse road at Seventy-ninth street was cut six feet out of a correct line, and that a wall had to be taken down and rebuilt. The walls were also destitute of the necessary water-vents.

That the grading of the road in many places is so faulty that they are flooded with water after a fall of rain. That the soil was improperly prepared for trees, and of a description to hinder and destroy their growth; the plants, pruning and management of the trees and shrubs were also badly done. That material for the Park has been purchased at extravagant prices; that the Commissioners have retained in their employment persons who have been convicted of negligence, incompetency and gross breaches of trust. A person having charge of a blacksmith's shop was convicted of permitting the iron belonging to the Park to be manufactured into knives, hammers, &c., for private use, which were sold for private benefit. That they retain in their employment, as a book-keeper, a person who keeps a porter-house and public garden near the Park, which was the resort of notorious bad characters, where balls were given, and other entertainments, to which the foremen were obliged to subscribe under threats of being dismissed. That the workmen were employed by the Commissioners upon outside work, which had no connection with the Park. That the Superintendent of the Park has occupied the time upon similar works elsewhere, while he was paid a competent salary, and required under his contract to devote all his time to the Park. That the Commissioners are incompetent for their positions, having neither practical nor theoretical knowledge of their business; that they have failed to select suitable professional men for the different parts of the work, and that they have created offices in their Commission not contemplated by the Legislature.

It charges that the plan at present contemplated for completing the works will cost at least four times as much as the original plan would have required. That the competitors for premiums upon the plans advertised by the Commissioners have suffered great injustice, they having announced that one and a half millions would be expended in the work, whereas six millions will be required. Also that the public have been deceived by this course of action. Treachery and collusion are charged upon some of the Commissioners in their intercourse with their associates; also that bribes have been offered by some of the Commissioners to suppress certain evidence intended to be given before the Committee of the Legislature on matters pertaining to the Park. That moneys have been expended by their authority for objects for which it was not desirable to have vouchers filed in the usual way, and that they were directed to be suppressed.

A long list of witnesses accompanied the document containing the charges.

The Chairman asked what was the opinion of the Board as to the propriety of advertising the sittings.

Mr. Munroe thought the daily reports would be sufficient.

A resolution was adopted directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to notify Hon. Robert J. Dillon, Hon. F. J. Concklin, and Mr. Howard Daniels, of the objects for which the Committee was convened. These gentlemen, as it is understood, having made private statements before the Legislative Committee on Lands and Places, unfavorable to the management of the Central Park, it is expected that they will appear and testify.

The Sergeant-at-Arms was ordered to secure some suitable room for their meetings, at the Astor House or elsewhere. They then adjourned to Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

PAVING OF GREENWICH-STREET LAID OVER—$7,000 APPROPRIATED FOR FOURTH OF JULY—BATTERY ENLARGEMENT AND GEORGE LAW'S FERRY BY LEASE PASSED.

The Board of Aldermen had their regular meeting yesterday, but in view of the fact that the Japanese were waiting for the Committee, or the Committee for the Japanese, the meeting was not remarkably harmonious.

The first and most important business was the awarding of the contract for the construction of an area around the City Hall, which was adopted without dissent.

The great bone of contention, however, was a report in favor of paving Greenwich-street from Battery-place to Gansevoort-street, with the trap-block pavement, the same having been awarded to John Pettigrew. The contract appeared to be most loosely drawn, giving all possible privileges to the contractor at the expense of the City, and after a 'prolonged discussion, the whole matter was referred back.

The sum of $7,000 was appropriated to pay the expenses of celebrating the coming Anniversary of our National Independence.

An appropriation of $750 for fitting up the drill-rooms over Jefferson Market for the Twelfth and Seventy-ninth Regiments, was reduced to $250 on motion of Alderman Starr, and thus adopted.

An ordinance regulating awning posts and awnings was read and laid over for the next meeting. The Battery Enlargement operation, and the granting of a perpetual ferry to George Law, came up from the Board of Councilmen for concurrence, and several motions to lay over, lay on the table, print, refer, postpone, &c., were voted down by a vote of 8 to 7. The report and resolutions were finally put through under the operation of the previous question, moved by Ald. Grant, by a vote of 10 to 6, but with an amendment that the ferry privilege to George Law shall only continue during his present lease, which has four years to run, the amendment having been moved by Ald. Starr.

The following Aldermen were appointed a Committee to take charge of the $7,000 appropriated for the celebration of the Fourth of July: Aldermen Platt, Tuomey, Smith, Brady, Henry, Genet and Farley.

After the transaction of some routine business the Board adjourned for two weeks.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT—STREET-CLEANING OPERATIONS.

The weekly operations of this Department are reported as follows:

Number of men employed, 337; total number of loads of dirt, ashes and manure removed, 18,780, at a total cost of $6,625 52.

Mr. Downing, the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection, has also furnished us with a new and interesting report, which will be best understood by the following abstract, and which it is his purpose to present weekly.

Complaints of Nuisances, &c., received	298
Complaints for which no cause existed	5
Notices served	237
Abatements of Nuisances, under notice	347
Sinks and Water Closets Cleaned	456
Number of Loads of Night Soil removed from the City limits	1,705
Number of Dead Horses removed from the City limits	63
Number of Dead Cows removed from the City limits	2
Number of Dead Dogs and other small animals removed from the City limits	199
Number of barrels of Offal removed from the City limits	1,720

UNSOUND AND DISEASED MEATS, FISH, &C., SEIZED AND REMOVED FROM THE CITY.

Veal, quarters	4	Mutton, carcass	1
Fish, box	1		

One very important piece of information is however omitted, and that alone would enable residents to guard against the frauds practiced upon them—i. e. The places whence the diseased carcasses were removed. Any party who would expose such meat for sale, should be officially and publicly denounced, and the mere report of so many seizures, evidences only, that while Mr. Downing knows his duty as Sanitary Superintendent, he does not discharge it with a proper eye to public health.

OUT-OF-DOOR SPORTS.

Yachting.

HOBOKEN YACHT CLUB ANNUAL REGATTA.

This Annual Regatta of the Hoboken Club, which is always an attraction, took place on Friday. There was a more numerous attendance of ladies and other guests than on former occasions. The steamer *Chicopee* was provided by the Regatta Committee in order that the guests might accompany the Regatta, and a Band of music enabled the ladies to enjoy a merry dance with their nautical friends. The Committee consisted of Messrs Barker, Byrom, Asten, Cushing and Pope, and the Judges were Messrs. Asten, Shippen and Byrom. The whole trip was one of thorough enjoyment. The distance sailed was from the Club-house to buoy No. 15, below the Narrows, and the prizes for each class were to be selected to the value of $25 each.

The following is a list of the yachts, and their time of starting and arrival at buoy 15, and home:

Sloops.	Tons.	Owners.	Buoy 15. h. m. s.	Home. h. m. s.
First class started at 11 25				
Mallory	42	Com. J. F. Bache	1 7 5	2 20 58
Daisy	15	A. Foster Higgins	1 21 45	2 38 48
Twilight	15	F. R. Young	1 18 14	2 41 17
Secret	17	Crane & Mitchell	not timed.	
Second class started at 11:24.				
Syren	18	L. B. Smith		3 12 9
Manhattan	8	Tryon & Oakes		3 28 10
Wanderer	8	W. T. Cushing	not timed.	
Third class started at 11:23.				
	feet.		h. m. s.	h. m. s.
Fanny Townley	35	Messrs. Wood	1 16 30	2 30 6
Vesper	38	H. Waldo	1 8 45	2 26 50
Fourth class started at 11 30.				
Restless	27	V. B. Livingston		3 7 9
Prima Donna				2 46 35
Jane	27	H. Myers		3 3 57
Anna	24	W. H. Curtis	run into.	

At the start the wind was rather light from the south southeast, and the last of the tide was running out. Each class was started by gun, and made a short tack to the New-York shore and a long one to the Jersey shore. The wind soon freshened and the yachts beat down in a very short time to the lower turning buoy, as will be seen by the time-table. It was a beautiful sight, as some of them jibed their sails instead of "coming to" head to wind,—this feat requiring great care and judgment in a heavy wind and sea. The sail back, with a free wind, was done in much shorter time. The winning yachts were the *Syren*, *Vesper* and *Prima Donna*. The *Daisy* was first of her class by allowance of time, but by a technicality is not likely to get the prize, as the gentleman who actually sailed her, instead of directing, is not a member of the club.

Cricket.

ST. GEORGE VS. NEWARK.

This match terminated in favor of St. George on the second day, by 98 runs, making the third victory for them this season. In this match the fielding of St. George was very fine, and the bowling of Brett and H. Wright was especially so; whilst the batting of S. Wright, Walker and Brett was a fine display of cricket. Gibbs and Currie also played well; but Sadler gave several chances which ought to have sent him back before he entered his teens, but for the bad fielding of Newark. The Messrs. Robinson batted very well, and fielded in fine style, and Currie was almost as good as Lang at wicket-keeping. The Newarkers made a better display of fielding in the second inning, (though they showed only moderately in the match,) by the fine bowling of Hallis, Walters and Warner, and the really fine batting of Grayson and Hallis.

The following is the score:

ST. GEORGE. Second Innings.		NEWARK. Second Innings.	
Waller c. Pennington, b. Hallis	0	Baker b. H. Wright	1
Gibbs, not out	8	Ford b. H. Wright	1
H. Wright b. Walters	6	Kidd b. H. Wright	0
Sadler b Hallis	13	Jefferson c. Currie, b. S. Wright	1
Brett run out	5	Hattersley, run out	3
Currie b. Hallis	11	Grayson b. H. Wright	12
B. Robinson b. Walters	3	Hallis b. H Wright	0
S. Wright c. Pennington, b. Hallis	3	Warner c. Burnett, b. S. Wright	5
Walker c. Hattersley, b. Walters	7	Walters l. b. w. b. H. Wright	0
P. Robinson c. Hattersley b. Walters	2	Williams, run out	0
Burnett b. Walters	2	Pennington, not out	0
Byes 6, leg-byes 2, wides 1	9	Byes 3, leg-byes 1, wides 2	6
Total	69	Total	38

CRICKET MATCHES TO COME OFF.

June 22—Albany *vs.* St. George Second Elevens, at Albany.

June 27—King County *vs.* St. George, at Hoboken.

Base Ball.

MANHATTAN VS. CHAMPION.

One of the closest and most spirited matches of the season was played between the above clubs on Saturday last, at Hamilton-square, and after some excellent play on either side, resulted in the victory of the Manhattans by one run. The small totals show that the fielding was superior to the batting, and in no single innings was there sufficient "let up" in the former to permit many runs to be scored. In fielding the champions showed a marked superiority, but two or three miss-plays having occurred, while their batting, on the other hand, was much below its usual degree of excellence—Goldie, E. D. Kelley and Henry, being the only ones who did at all well. W. Kelley made a good home run, as did Hudson for the Manhattan. The pitching of Goldie was effective, but he is not fully at home except on the first base, his proper position. The play of W. Kelley as catcher, and H. Kelley on the second base, was fine, more than half the Manhattans falling victims to these two. The play of Henry on the third base was without a flaw, and E. D. Kelley in the right field played well. On the side of the Manhattans, the batting of Jones was undoubtedly superior to that of any other on either side, and his play on the third base was also deserving of great praise. The batting and catching of Hudson were also commendable, though his batting was not up to his standard. Capt. Tuomey's play on the first and second bases left nothing to be desired, and Sprague and Dunphy, though unfortunate at the bat, were very efficient in their respective positions. In this contest the Champions felt severely the loss of their pitcher, and one or two others, while the Manhattan was short of their full nine by Jackson and Sanders. In consequence of this the Champions were not, with three exceptions, in their proper positions. The Manhattans made several changes during the game. They changed Dunphy and Sprague, and Page and Capt. Tuomey, and undoubtedly by these changes in position, they won the game.

The following is the score:

CHAMPION.	Outs.	Runs.	MANHATTAN.	Outs.	Runs.
W. Kelley, c.	4	1	Jones, 3d b.	1	4
H. Kelley, 2d f.	4	1	Page, 1st b.	5	0
Goldie, p.	1	3	Tuomey, 2d b.	3	2
Graham, 1st b.	3	1	Postley, r. f.	3	1
Glover, short	4	0	Hudson, c.	2	2
E. D. Kelley, r. f.	2	2	Dunphy, c. f.	3	0
Johnson, l. f.	4	0	McDonald, short	4	0
Ransom, c. f.	4	0	Bogart, l. f.	2	2
Henry, 3d b.	1	2	Sprague, p.	4	0
Total		10	Total		11

RUNS IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	Total.
Champion	0	1	3	0	0	3	3	0	0	10
Manhattan	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	4	2	11

LAW REPORTS.

The Wines of John G. & J. Boker.

MOTION TO ENJOIN THE SURVIVORS FROM SELLING THE STOCK.

Alois Schwartzer vs. *John Boker and Louis Funke, survivors, &c., of John G. and J. Boker.*—This was an action by the plaintiff, a resident of Vienna, against the survivors of the far-famed late firm of wine-dealers in this City, to restrain them from disposing of the stock of wines and liquors now on hand.

The plaintiff claims to be sole conductor of the business of the late firm of Alois Schwartzer & Co., doing business in Vienna, Austria, and as such, entitled to bring this action to indemnify himself for an alleged loss, occasioned by the neglect of John G. and J. Boker to perform a certain contract made with himself and his associates in business, on or about the 4th of July, 1856. By that contract he avers that the firm of Alois Schwartzer & Co. made the firm of John G. & J. Boker their sole agents for the disposal of Hungarian and Austrian wines, and Sziliwaie, (or plum brands,) in the United States and Canadas, and that the contract was so drawn that the two firms became a sort of copartnership in business each having certain duties to perform on their separate side of the Atlantic,—the one to make and ship the wines in good marketable condition, and the other to sell them when received at this port. By the contract itself, which was set forth in the papers, it appeared that the plaintiff's firm were to forward to the firm of John G. & J. Boker, as consignees, of these liquors yearly, the following quantities: For 1856, 90,000, American gallons; for 1857, 300,000 gallons; for 1858, 450,000 gallons; for 1859 and 1860, 600,000 each. The plaintiff avers that this contract on the part of his firm, was fully performed up to 1860; and that although the wines so forwarded to the defendants have been sold to a great extent by them, and accounted for, still the stipulated remittances have not been made as provided by the terms of the contract, or partnership papers. On the 1st of June of each year, certain share of all moneys received on liquors sold were to be remitted to plaintiff's firm. It is alleged that there is still due to the plaintiff, on behalf of his firm, the sum of eighty thousand dollars, and the plaintiff sets forth that since his arrival here to collect the balance owing, he has been met by the defendants in a hostile and adverse spirit, and by a disposition to swallow up his claim by extravagant counter-claims and set-offs. The firm of John G. & J. Boker, he alleges, long since failed, and ceased to meet their obligations as they fell due. The plaintiff now asks that the Court grant an injunction in his favor, against the defendants, restraining them from further disposing of the wines that may still remain in their hands, and from collecting any debts due them on wines sold, and from interfering with any assets in their possession.

The defendants, John Boker and Louis Funke, make affidavits with which to oppose the motion, setting forth that since September, 1857, no profits have been realized on the sale of wines sufficient to balance the plaintiffs' indebtedness to them as survivors of John G. & J. Boker, and leave any surplus to be remitted as is claimed should have been done. They aver that about the date mentioned, the plaintiff was indebted to them for various expenses defrayed by them on his account, in a sum exceeding $100,000, which has never been paid. They admit that this indebtedness has been somewhat reduced by sales of wines since that date, but aver that it is not yet extinguished. They deny that any partnership ever existed between the two firms as alleged, and aver that the firm of John G. & J. Boker, acted only as commission merchants on behalf of the plaintiffs' firm, and were to be controlled by the rules governing such relations only. They deny that their firm ever failed or suspended payment, as averred by the plaintiff, and allege that they never failed to pay when due, except for a short period during the late crisis, when they obtained further time, paying promptly when such extension expired. They claim that the firm of John G & J. Boker have solely built up and established the Hungarian wine business by means of their sales and dealings in it. In conclusion, they deny all the allegations of the plaintiff not specifically explained. The case now came on for hearing before Justice Robertson, in the Superior Court, and after a very lengthy discussion of the questions involved, decision was reserved.

Larocque & Barlow for plaintiff; N. B. Hoxie for defendants.

Action to Set Aside a Will.

ALLEGED INCOMPETENCY IN THE TESTATOR.

Wait Wells vs. *John F. Solomon et al.*—This is an action to set aside a will, on the ground of incompetency in the testator to make it.

The will is that of Benedict Wells, deceased, which gives the bulk of his property to a nephew and an adopted son—Solomon.

The complaint sets forth that testator was incompetent to make a will, he being at the time sick, and frequently in a deranged or "wandering" state of mind.

The cause has been for several days on trial before Justice Bockes, of the Supreme Court, at Circuit. The plaintiff called as a witness Dr. William Govan, the family and attendant physician of deceased. He was quite certain that at the time he last saw the testator before the execution of the will he was incompetent to sign it. He further expressed the opinion that a person is incompetent to execute a will who cannot remember, by his own unassisted memory, after the execution of the will, what disposal he has made of his property. This he stated is laid down in the works on medical jurisprudence.

It was contended by the plaintiff that the testator was wholly incompetent according to this rule. On the other hand, the defence contended that at the time the will was made it was read over to the testator, and he approved of all its provisions, and that on the third day thereafter when he signed it his acts and general demeanor denoted that he was in the full possession of all his faculties. Some of the little incidents noticed were, that at the time the testator affixed his name to the will he remarked that "we were all poor weak mortals," and then asked that the light be let into the room, and made still other requests indicating his entire possession of his faculties. The Jury were instructed to bring in a sealed verdict.

Ashley & Maurice and J. W. Gerard for plaintiff; Mr. Porter and James T. Brady for defendants.

United States District Court—June 18.

Before Judge Betts.

PRACTICE—EXCEPTION TO CLAIM—BONDING.

The United States vs. *The Schooner Josephine.*—This cause came up on a motion to discharge the vessel from custody. The claimant's affidavits showed that he had claimed the vessel and had given bonds as required by law with sureties, which had been on examination approved. The District-Attorney objected to the discharge of the property, nevertheless, on the ground that he had excepted to the claim filed in the action taking issue on the right of the claimant to appear and file any claim in the action.

The Court held that the exception to the claim raised an issue which must be determined on trial, and that in the meantime the property should be delivered to the claimant, or the execution of the proper bonds and stipulations.

For the motion, Mr. Donohue; in opposition, Mr. Dwight.

Singular Divorce Suit.

Agnes Kidder vs. *Walter Kidder*.—This was a suit brought for a decree annulling a marriage, on the ground that the consent of the lady was procured by fraud. It appeared that the marriage took place in July last. The plaintiff was the daughter of a wealthy ship owner in this City, and a little upwards of fourteen years of age. Defendant was a waiter in a dining saloon. The plaintiff charges that a narcotic was administered to her, and that she was so much under the influence of it while the ceremony was performed as to be unaware of what she was doing. Circumstances of duress and intimidation were also shown.

On the report of the Referee, to whom the cause was referred, Justice Leonard, of the Supreme Court, ordered judgment of divorce.

Notices of Resignation.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE.

Messrs. Charles H. Hunt and James F. Dwight, Assistant United States District Attorneys, and long connected with that office, yesterday gave notice that they should retire on the first day of July next, and return to private practice. It is well known that during the changes which have occurred in the office, commencing with the death of the late Mr. Theodore Sedgwick, a large amount of criminal business has fallen to the share of these gentlemen, some of the cases being the most important which have occurred for many years. The general testimony of the public to the faithfulness, energy and ability with which the different cases have been prepared, and prosecuted to completion, is the best eulogy which these gentlemen could desire in retiring from office. It will be well if those who have business with the office hereafter, shall meet with the uniform courtesy and attention which have marked the official career of Messrs. Dwight and Hunt.

United States Circuit Court—June 18.

Before Judge Betts.

The Grand Jury came into Court, this morning, with an indictment against Isaac V. Fowler, the late Postmaster, for failing to deposit $155,000 of public money on the 12th of May, 1860.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Robertson, J.—*Pinckney* vs. *Childs*.—Motion denied, $7 costs.

Schmidt vs. *Zschocke*.—Motion granted, unless plaintiff stipulate to go to trial next term. Defendant to have $5 costs of motion.

Woodruff, J.—*Watkins* vs. *Mayor, &c.*—Adjustment affirmed.

Court Calendar....Tuesday.

U. S. District Court.—Nos. 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23.

Supreme Court—Circuit.—*Part I.*—Nos. 361, 121, 1029, 409, 1369, 1373, 1379, 1393, 737, 813, 1395, 1399, 1401, 1405, 1407, 1409, 1411, 683, 809, 1363, 539, 15. *Part II.*—Nos. 570, 610, 962, 1048, 944, 691, 889, 868, 892, 690, 636, 1160, 472, 390, 378, 1138½, 1142, 1144, 1146, 799, 362, 472, 118, 222, 212.

Supreme Court—Special Term.—Nos. 121, 122, 123, 124, 96, 97, 126, 127, 128, 45, 46, 67, 78, 129, 129½, 132, 99, 113, 114, 4.

Superior Court.—*Part I.*—Nos. 477, 479, 475, 233, 423, 497, 481, 499, 505, 507, 509, 461, 462, 457, 413. *Part II.*—Nos. 610, 166, 10, 448, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630.

Common Pleas—The trial terms have been adjourned for the term. The General Term will be in session during the remainder of this month.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....June 18.

$3,000	U. S. 5s '65	102¾	50	Mich. Cen. R.	48
500	Ind. State 5s	91½	250	do	47
9,000	Tenn. 6s '90	92⅞	100	do	46¾
1,000	Va. State 6s	93⅞	100	do b60	46½
5,000	Mo. State 6s	84⅝	50	do	46½
8,000	do	84½	300	do s30	46⅛
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s	94	125	do c	46¾
1,000	do	94¼	250	M. S. & N. Ind. R.	13¼
3,000	do	94½	100	M. S. & N. I. G. S. s60	25¾
5,000	H. R. 3d M. B. '83	89	40	do	26⅛
5,000	Erie R 4th M. B	65	100	do	26¼
1,000	Har. R. 3d M. B	84½	310	do	26½
6,000	I a C & M L. G. B	18¼	100	do s60	26¼
6,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	55	100	do s30	26⅜
5,000	Del. L. & W. 2d M.	101½	50	do s10	26½
50	Del. & H. C'l Co s60	96	50	do s30	26½
5	do	96¾	20	Har. R Preferred	38
5	Pacific M. S. Co	90	100	do	38½
100	do b60	90	107	Panama Railroad	132¾
20	do	89¾	100	do s60	132
50	do	89½	100	do	132½
50	do s30	89	100	do b60	131½
105	do	89¼	100	Galena & Chic. R.	61
100	do	89⅛	50	do s60	60¼
50	do	89	50	do s15	60¾
45	Penn. Coal Co	86	100	do b60	60⅞
950	N. Y. Cen. R	81⅞	200	do	60⅝
50	do s'w	81⅞	150	do s30	60½
5	do	82	100	do s15	60½
300	do	81¾	250	do s10	60½
100	do b30	81⅞	600	do	60½
5	Erie Railroad	17¼	150	Cleve. & Tol. R	29¼
250	do	17⅝	400	do s'w	29¼
525	do	17¾	50	Chi. & R. I. R. b30	68¾
50	Hudson R. R	48	100	do s10	68
100	do	47¾	150	do	68
100	do s60	47½	50	do b10	68
50	do	47⅝	300	do b60	68
200	do	47½	200	do	67¾
100	Reading R	40½	200	do s30	67¾
210	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	61½	300	do s30	67¾
50	do	61⅜	50	Del. L. & W. R ex div	94
15	Cleve., Col. & Cin. R.	93½			

SECOND BOARD.

$15,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	92⅞	100	M. S & N. Ind. G. S	27
6,000	N. C. State 6s	99⅛	50	do s3	26¾
2,000	Ill. Canal Bs. '60	104	100	do s60	26¼
1,000	Mo. State 6s	84⅝	50	do b30	26¾
5,000	Ill. Cen. R Bds	91¼	250	Panama Railroad	132
7,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	55	50	do b30	132
5	Bank of Commerce	103	50	do s30	131⅝
450	N. Y. Central R.	81¾	100	Gal. & Chic. R. s10	60⅜
50	do s30	81⅝	100	do s30	60½
200	Reading Railroad	40⅜	50	do s30	60⅝
100	Erie Railroad b30	17⅝	50	do	60¾
25	do	17½	300	Clev. & Tol. R	29⅜
100	do b30	17¾	100	do s30	29¼
100	do b30	17⅝	50	Chi. & R. I. R. b60	68¼
50	do	17⅝	50	do	68
100	M. S. & N. Ia. R.	13¼	100	do s30	67⅞
150	do	13⅜	25	Mil. & Miss. R.	6½
50	do	13½	150	Chi., Bur. & Quin. R	70
50	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip s30	61¼	50	do	69¾

Monday, June 18—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York on Saturday, June 16, 1860, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of June 9:

Decrease in Loans	$31,966
Increase in Specie	324,972
Decrease in Circulation	171,162
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	928,671

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including, also, the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	June 18, 1859.	June 16, 1860.	June 9, 1860.
Capital	$68,508,000	$69,433,000	$69,433,000
Loans	121,800,195	125,399,997	125,431,963
Specie	23,192,217	24,110,553	23,785,581
Circulation	8,201,111	8,828,789	8,999,948
Gross Deposits	99,170,335	104,031,265	103,386,091
Exchanged	20,042,356	22,492,611	22,776,108
Undrawn	79,127,979	81,538,654	80,609,983
In Sub-Treasury	3,604,765	6,426,756	6,640,622

The Specie average on the Bank return this afternoon, as anticipated, shows a moderate increase, bearing the line once more above twenty-four millions. The shipment to Europe on Saturday will count, of course, against the succeeding average, although some further considerable receipts from the South and West by coast steamers and express are near at hand. In reference to the Discount line, the Banks have not been able, with their abundant means in Specie and Deposits, to command sufficient paper to increase the average. This is the more remarkable, as the rule in regard to the date of bills which they are ready to take is known to have been extended, in some instances, to 4@6 months. The fact denotes substantial ease in the mercantile demand for Money, as well as a commendable prudence among our business men in creating paper on merely speculative operations. That most of their Bills Receivable have already been cashed at the cheap going rates is quite probable. We hear indeed that the leading commission houses and importers are frequently applied to, in advance, for such lists of paper as they may, prospectively, have to offer. For Money, at call, there is a moderate demand to-day, at 5 ℔ cent on miscellaneous Stock collateral.

The European Exchanges for the *Africa*, sailing on Wednesday, open steady on London at 109⅝@109⅞ ℔ cent., sellers among the prominent bankers at both figures, according to their anxiety to draw, and at rather easier rates on Paris, f.5.14⅜@f.5.13¾, the lowest being accepted by several prominent drawers. The terms for sight bills on Paris are also made lower by ⅛@¼ ℔ cent., by some of the exporters of gold.

An active speculative business has been done to-day at the Stock Exchange, the tone being for lower prices, particularly for some of the Western Road shares, which are sold down with much freedom. Prominent among these is Michigan Central, which opened at 48, or a decline of 1 ℔ cent. on the last transactions of Saturday, sold down to 46½, and rallied in the afternoon, after the printed sales at the Second Board, to 48 again, buyer 60 days, and 47⅜@47½ cash. The story current at the close of last week is repeated, of a serious misunderstanding with the Canada roads, but after all the movement is probably an experiment of certain Boston parties and their Brokers here to put the stock down 6@7 ℔ cent., as they succeeded a week or two since in putting it up to this extent. When these demonstrations are made by the clique in question, there is seldom wanting some sort of plausible reason for the change of front, the Michigan Central being more of a Boston than New-York interest. The decline this morning carried with it Galena, Rock Island, Illinois Central and partially Cleveland and Toledo. The fall, compared with Saturday, was ½@1 ℔ cent., part of which was recovered, the market for all the Western Stocks closing rather firmer. The New-York Roads were irregular: Central opened on the Street at 82 ℔ cent. cash, but near the close of the early Board sold at 81⅞ ℔ cent., and so closed in the afternoon, as against 81⅞ on Saturday at the close. Hudson fell off to 47½. Erie was in some demand at 17½@⅝@⅝. Michigan Southern was again an exception on the Western list, and advanced to 27 ℔ cent., cash, for the Guaranteed Shares, finally closing 26⅞@27 ℔ cent., and 13⅜@13½ for the old Stock. Panama sold down to 132 ℔ cent. Some use is made of the decline of $51,000 on the business of May, which compares with a month last year when the rival steamship lines were sending a large number of California passengers over the Road.

In State Stocks there was a fair business in Tennessees at 92⅞ ℔ cent., but less firmness in Missouris; Virginias brought the full rate, 93⅞, of last week, and North Carolinas 99⅛. Among the Railway Bonds New-York Central 6 ℔ cents rose to 94⅛ ℔ cent., the highest price, considering that the coupon was paid in May, for some time past Erie Fourths were 1 ℔ cent lower. Illinois Central Construction Bonds 91¼ ℔ cent.

The *Commercial* of this afternoon says of one of our oldest Bank officers:

> It is noteworthy, as an evidence of long and faithful service, that Mr. A. P. Halsey, the now President of the old Bank of New York, entered that institution the 18th of June, 1815—the day the battle of Waterloo was fought—forty-five years ago this day.

The Merchants' Bank of this City has been furnished with the official report of the Bank of Tennessee and Branches (all owned by the State) to June 1, from which we compile the following figures:

To State Bondholders, 6 ℔ cent., due 1868		$1,000,000
Improvement and Education Funds		2,679,068
Making a total capital		$3,679,068
To State for Treasury balance	$261,527	
Aid for Common Schools	376,563	
Aid for Sinking Fund and profit and loss	199,667—	837,757
Due to Banks out of the State	158,052	
Due to Banks in the State	61,847—	219,899
Circulation		1,196,963
Discount on State Bonds		17,430
Individual Depositors		957,333
Fund for purchase of State Bonds		44
School Fund Bond		8,112
Total		$6,916,507
Discounted Notes	$1,962,594	
Domestic Bills	1,737,000	
Bills and notes in suit	781,707	
State Bonds Discounted	480,223	
Common School Bonds	24,480	
Real Estate	238,441—	5,224,385
Branch Balances	118,100	
Due from Banks outside of the State	563,661	
Due from Banks in the State	19,469—	696,230
Interest paid on State Bonds		55,154
Robbery at Clarksville		17,865
Cash, viz.:		
Notes of other Banks	128,599	
Gold and Silver	793,893—	922,852
Total		$6,916,507

The Bank is the fiscal agent of the State, and, through the Merchants' Bank of New-York, pays all interest on the Public Debt of the State of Tennessee, without reference to the contingency of failure on the part of the Railways to provide promptly on the State Bonds, loaned to them in consideration of a first mortgage lien of $10,000 ℔ mile. This duty, however, is complied with by the Companies at the Bank in Nashville.

The earnings of the Illinois Central Railroad for the second week of June were

1860	$53,040
1859	39,658
Increase	$13,382

The Galena and Chicago Road earned, the

Second week in June, 1860	$22,889
Same week in June, 1859	28,556
Decrease	$5,667

The following was to-day's business at the Assistant Treasurer's office:

Receipts	$353,636 67
Payments	301,817 26
Balance	6,478,576 86

The receipts include $93,000 for Customs.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

Banks.	Loans. June 16.	Loans. June 9.	Specie. June 16.	Specie. June 9.
Bk. of New-York	4,903,988	4,796,411	672,175	720,471
Manhattan Co	4,332,131	4,256,614	1,096,434	1,059,215
Merchants' Bank	5,330,676	5,539,601	924,419	1,077,935
Mechanics' Bank	3,890,065	4,011,492	590,261	608,152
Union Bank	2,749,008	2,675,541	344,697	348,531
Bk. of America	6,153,787	6,114,323	1,822,377	1,856,247
Phenix Bank	3,291,297	3,274,298	369,915	431,325
City Bank	2,220,142	2,239,508	453,681	443,171
Tradesmen's Bk	1,482,393	1,501,344	183,100	198,903
Fulton Bank	1,498,185	1,492,054	280,314	252,064
Chemical Bank	1,964,310	2,013,722	832,926	890,630
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,132,371	2,149,792	328,597	265,791
National Bank	2,150,005	2,165,893	212,661	252,659
Butc. & Drov. Bk.	1,744,308	1,765,969	363,199	301,914
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	1,003,685	978,467	208,816	188,906
Greenwich Bank	789,980	804,056	59,831	42,948
Leather Man. Bk.	2,035,368	1,938,446	305,049	334,682
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,331,753	1,341,569	196,365	163,850
Bk. St. New-York	3,209,276	3,170,607	1,068,494	843,099
Am. Exchange Bk	7,279,336	7,109,430	1,144,564	1,119,358
Bk. of Commerce	12,418,197	11,876,316	3,280,906	3,436,030
Broadway Bank	2,593,848	2,621,935	480,658	455,244
Ocean Bank	1,712,659	1,694,084	258,136	265,373
Mercantile Bank	2,641,248	2,697,838	326,823	336,331
Pacific Bank	1,060,653	1,062,784	190,206	167,090
Bank of Republic	3,489,482	3,740,611	716,147	681,977
Chatham Bank	745,936	734,054	89,762	43,859
People's Bank	699,361	703,471	128,094	120,757
Bank of N. Am.	1,582,903	1,628,334	362,602	315,609
Hanover Bank	1,556,409	1,555,476	183,303	175,376
Irving Bank	830,677	836,883	189,583	194,933
Metropolitan Bk.	6,845,777	6,986,070	1,168,262	921,845
Citizens' Bank	829,771	832,434	202,054	168,744
Nassau Bank	1,736,899	1,692,545	198,138	177,696
Market Bank	1,736,712	1,734,601	239,475	252,941
St. Nicholas Bk.	1,086,122	1,076,905	228,956	186,879
Shoe & Leath Bk.	2,416,376	2,614,969	557,905	727,919
Corn Exch. Bank	1,689,143	1,646,645	208,276	268,196
Continental Bank	3,336,783	3,299,597	547,326	559,618
Bk. of Commw'lth	1,049,035	1,101,805	172,462	188,604
Oriental Bank	560,118	553,951	105,614	104,476
Marine Bank	973,577	996,105	148,103	125,433
Atlantic Bank	560,567	567,752	77,758	58,220
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	2,745,663	2,780,461	364,627	393,606
Park Bank	5,346,701	5,441,989	1,232,323	1,160,863
Artisans' Bank	958,707	960,653	181,609	204,099
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n.	770,135	783,548	78,519	79,557
Grocers' Bank	566,462	569,317	109,009	118,538
North River Bank	512,905	514,341	102,639	117,351
East River Bank	392,825	395,415	59,927	53,362
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	440,150	432,098	53,153	59,925
N. Y. Exch. Bank	349,039	343,313	21,176	20,231
Bull's Head Bank	479,702	479,835	76,269	65,043
N. Y. County Bk.	445,955	454,106	40,994	38,423
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	712,445	683,594	101,834	102,202
Total	125,399,997	125,431,963	24,110,553	23,785,581
	Decrease	$31,966	Increase	$324,972

Banks.	Circulation. June 16.	Circulation. June 9.	Deposits—Net. June 16.	Deposits—Net. June 9.
Bk. of New-York	428,162	434,595	2,951,721	2,796,697
Manhattan Co	311,590	323,788	2,815,340	2,651,456
Merchants' Bank	192,394	202,830	3,190,654	3,453,506
Mechanics' Bank	287,478	301,967	2,494,759	2,691,889
Union Bank	214,143	210,043	1,847,865	1,734,047
Bk. of America	137,016	141,668	5,016,187	5,041,899
Phenix Bank	127,807	135,518	1,750,907	1,782,749
City Bank			1,648,878	1,662,935
Tradesmen's Bk.	316,782	323,524	785,095	791,597
Fulton Bank	232,913	238,073	1,125,692	1,097,677
Chemical Bank	344,666	356,976	2,258,613	2,231,892
Merch. Exch. Bk.	123,202	133,672	1,181,531	1,131,988
National Bank	170,469	183,312	936,260	945,241
Butc. & Drov. Bk.	188,673	194,157	1,323,892	1,231,802
Mech. & Trad Bk.	137,564	134,777	813,925	778,852
Greenwich Bank	157,094	158,698	533,985	527,415
Leather Man. Bk.	228,431	228,553	1,231,896	1,146,185
Seventh Ward Bk.	233,320	238,646	713,448	704,456
Bk. St. New-York	254,990	269,042	2,107,843	1,824,459
Am. Exchange Bk.	207,990	216,396	4,454,270	4,230,563
Bk. of Commerce	1,975	1,975	6,493,633	6,107,902
Broadway Bank	271,459	278,349	1,976,193	1,967,756
Ocean Bank	112,868	109,835	1,152,263	1,100,564
Mercantile Bank	29,630	31,480	1,869,300	1,938,318
Pacific Bank	125,530	125,659	857,642	816,411
Bk. of Republic	211,978	212,511	2,740,031	2,604,182
Chatham Bank	123,763	123,089	474,901	472,414
People's Bank	113,625	114,572	511,617	487,517
Bank of N. Am.	86,027	80,719	928,924	887,691
Hanover Bank	83,148	85,112	791,220	794,010
Irving Bank	110,706	120,679	646,167	649,688
Metropolitan Bk.	223,905	237,369	4,233,489	4,640,47
Citizens' Bank	160,031	165,383	711,616	677,914
Nassau Bank	129,326	131,281	967,780	911,183
Market Bank	201,750	208,889	1,103,894	1,080,651
St. Nicholas Bank	89,723	89,969	701,694	653,742
Shoe & Leath Bk.	230,194	216,035	1,621,970	2,127,950
Corn Exch. Bank	119,667	127,098	798,569	793,624
Continental Bank	201,174	194,104	1,921,997	1,949,204
Bk. of Comm'lth	225,766	230,172	708,922	733,331
Oriental Bank	99,998	105,674	476,064	339,281
Marine Bank	120,804	125,625	556,409	558,124
Atlantic Bank	81,206	81,661	265,438	256,287
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	189,427	191,620	1,683,803	1,675,103
Park Bank	181,584	185,131	4,581,714	4,536,893
Artisans' Bank	92,770	92,776	549,375	566,087
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n.	112,380	116,09	390,729	398,546
Grocers' Bank	53,379	54,468	439,544	409,943
North River Bank	73,687	74,836	415,751	423,941
East River Bank	85,290	86,139	278,835	279,335
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	146,529	150,943	220,232	219,193
N. Y. Exch. Bk.	99,302	101,363	311,038	322,463
Bull's Head Bank	111,866	111,871	456,166	455,729
N. Y. County Bk.	90,181	91,194	315,036	339,211
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	133,387	132,829	470,273	464,624
Total	8,828,786	8,999,948	81,538,654	80,609,983
	Decrease	$171,162	Increase	$928,671

Sales of Real Estate....June 18.

BY A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.

House and lot No. 23 Roosevelt street, 25x100	$8,900
House and lot No. 25 Roosevelt-street, 25x100	8,100

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Monday, June 18, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 129 bbls. Ashes, 12,644 bbls. Flour, 210 bbls. Corn Meal, 61,942 bushels Wheat, 30,077 bushels Corn, 1,678 bushels Oats, 520 bushels Malt, 33 pkgs. Provisions, and 635 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day: 122 bbls., at $5 25@$5 31¼, chiefly at $5 25, for Pots, and $5 75 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales have been reported since our last of 150 mats Java at 15¾c.; 3,200 bags Rio, at 13¼c.@14¾c.; 222 bags do., skimmings, at 13¾c., 215 bags Laguayra, at 13⅞c.@14c.; and small lots of St. Domingo at 12¾c.@12¾c. ℔ lb., usual terms. Stock of Rio this evening, 6,400 bags; of Java 1,400 bags and 14,000 mats.

COTTON—Has been rather more active, sales having been made since our last of 2,400 bales, chiefly *in transitu*, on private terms. We quote Middling Uplands here at 10⅞c. ℔ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour has been more active, to-day, and prices, especially for State brands, have advanced. Home dealers and shippers have shown more disposition to purchase. Some demand has also existed for lots wanted by speculators. We have heard of sales of 13,000 bbls., including superfine State, at $5 10@$5 15, chiefly at $5 10; extra State at $5 20@$5 40, mainly at $5 25@$5 30; superfine Western at $5@$5 10; extra Iowa and Wisconsin at $5 15@$6; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, $5 20@$6 15; very inferior extra Ohio at $5 35@$5 45; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 50@$5 65 ℔ bbl.

Unsound, ℔ bbl	$4 40	@$5 00
Superfine State	5 10	@ 5 15
Extra State	5 20	@ 5 40
Superfine Western	5 05	@ 5 15
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin	5 15	@ 6 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 20	@ 6 15
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 35	@ 5 45
Extra Ohio, Round Hoop, shipping bd	5 50	@ 5 65
Extra Ohio, trade brand	5 70	@ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 40	@ 5 50
Extra Genesee	5 65	@ 7 35
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 60	@ 7 50

Southern Flour has been in very moderate demand, at previous prices. Sales have been made of 1,250 bbls., in lots, at $5 55@$5 90 for poor to fair superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 00@$7 50 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian is in request, including inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 25@$7 50 ℔ bbl.; 645 bbls. changed hands within the range. Rye Flour continues quiet at $3 40@$4 20 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn-Meal is inquired for, at $3 40@$3 50 for Jersey, and $3 80@$3 85 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more sought after at higher prices. Sales have been made of 50,000 bush., including white Indiana at $1 40, Racine Spring at $1 23@$1 24, No. 1 Chicago at $1 32c., red State (winter) $1 30c. ℔ bushel. It was stated that holders had refused $1 25@$1 26 for Milwaukee Club, ℔ bushel. A lot was reported sold, however, at the latter rate. Corn has been unsettled, opening briskly at rather firmer rates, but closing heavily with a downward tendency. Sales have been confined to 85,000 bushels, at 60c.@62½c. for heated and damp, and 63c.@64c., chiefly 63c., for sound mixed Western; 68c.@70c. for yellow Western, Northern and Jersey, 68c.@70c. for Yellow Southern, ℔ bushel. Other kinds are quite nominal. Rye is quiet at 85c.@86c. ℔ bushel. Sales 850 bushels. Barley is unchanged. Oats are in request, including very poor to strictly prime Canada, at 37c.@42c.; Western, 37½c.@41½c.; State, 41½c.@42½c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 37c.@40c., ℔ bushel.

HAY—Sales 1,150 bales North River at 80c.@90c. ℔ 100 lbs.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Sales, in Boston, 600 bales Bags at 11c. free, and 9c. in bond; also, 1,050 bales Bagging, part for August delivery, at 16c.@16½c.

HOPS—Sales 50 bales last year's crop at 6c.@12c. ℔ lb.

IRON—Has been quiet to-day at unchanged prices.

LEAD—A limited inquiry prevails for the principal kinds at former figures.

MOLASSES—The reported transactions embrace only small lots of Porto Rico at 36c.@38c.; English Island at 36c., and Cuba Muscovado at 26c.@28c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin is in moderate request, including common, part to arrive, at $1 55 ℔ 310 lbs., delivered. Tar and Crude Turpentine are unaltered. Spanish Turpentine has been inactive at 42½c.@43½c. ℔ gallon.

OILS—Whale and Sperm are in demand, but other descriptions attract very little attention at previous prices.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been depressed to-day, sales having been made of 2,100 bbls., in lots, including new Mess at $18; do. do., deliverable in July, on terms not ascertained; old Mess, $17 25@$17 31¼; new Prime, $13 62½@$13 75, and old Prime at $12 50 ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue in demand, including Hams, at 9¼c.@9¾c., and Shoulders at 7¼c.@7¾c. ℔ lb. Bacon is quiet and nominal. Lard is more active and is steady. Sales have been reported of 1,000 tcs. and bbls., at from 11½c.@11¾c. for common to prime, ℔ lb. Beef is in pretty good request at former rates. Sales have been made of 475 bbls., at $8 75@$10 25 for repacked Western Mess; $11 25 @$12 50 for extra Western Mess; $4 75@$5 75 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 50 for Country Prime, ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess, $14@$18 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $11 @$15 ℔ bbl. Butter is in demand at 11c.@19c for new State, and 9c.@16c. for Ohio, ℔ lb. Cheese is attracting more attention, at 7c.@11c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported of 150 tierces, in lots, at $4 37@$4 62½ ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Sales have been reported to-day of 700 hhds., including Porto Rico at 6¾c.@7¾c., Cuba at 6½c.@7¼c. and Melado at 5½c ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales to-day, 15,000 lbs., at 9¾c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 750 bbls. at 21½c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been more active. For Liverpool there were taken 450 bbls. Flour at 2s., 60,000 bushels Grain, in bulk and ship's bags, at 7½d.@8d., 1,000 bbls. Resin at 1s. 6d.@1s. 10½d., 50 hhds. Tallow at 20s., 10 hhds. Shoulders at 22s. 6d., 1 ton Beeswax at 25s.; also, by steamer, 50 boxes Bacon, with 300 firkins Butter and 2,600 boxes Cheese at 50s. For London 1,500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 4½d.@2s. 6d., 250 tcs. Beef at 5s. 6d., and 15 pkgs. Tobacco at 5s. 9d.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF HENRY FREEMAN, of Boston; when last heard from, about three months since, he was at Selma, Alabama. He has been a traveling patent agent. Any person who may know of his whereabouts will confer a favor by writing to the Editor of the *Times*.

MR. JAMES LEAHY, OR ANY ONE ACQUAINTED with him, will please send his address to the subscriber, who wishes to communicate with him on important business without delay.
JOHN KELLY, No. 10 Roosevelt-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PRESENTATION OF THE
BELTS
TO JOHN C. HEENAN
and
TOM SAYRES.

Full particulars in the letters from the
EDITOR AND HEENAN.

HEENAN'S FUTURE MOVEMENTS.

THE AMERICAN HORSES IN ENGLAND,
BY CENSOR.

GALLANT FIGHT BETWEEN
GILLIAM AND THOMAS.
THE NEW-YORK AND KENTUCKY
RACES.
DICK DIMMY,
OR THE LIFE AND ADVENTURES OF
A JOCKEY.

And a variety of SPORTING NEWS from
all parts of the country,
in
WILKES' SPIRIT,
NOW OUT.

ROSS & TOUSEY,
General Agents.

TO INVALIDS.

We invite the attention of intelligent and discriminating readers, of both sexes, single and married, and especially youths and young men, to a new book of intense interest to them, on Premature Local Debility, General Nervous Prostration and Special Diseases, a timely perusal of which may be the means of saving much trouble and expense, by guiding them to health and happiness. By C. D. Hammond, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York, &c. Price $1, mailed; cheap (smaller) edition 50 cents, postage 6 cents
HENDRICKSON, BLAKE & LONG, 21 and 23 Ann-st.
LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.
F. C. GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON THE 16TH INST., A POCKET MEMORANDUM-BOOK, containing 160 shares U. S. Guano Company stock, standing in the name of PROSPER M. WETMORE, and a note, drawn by Strong, Murray & Co., to their own order, to J. H. Vandewater & Son, for $320, at 6 months from May 28, 1860. The public are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same. The finder will be liberally rewarded by addressing Box No. 1,600 New-York Post-office.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, ON SATURDAY, THE 16th inst., between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock, P. M., in the Bowery, a gold open face LEVER WATCH, No. 19,820, and chain. By leaving the same with W. D. BRIGGS, No. 158 Bowery, or with the owner, CHARLES W. NICHOLS, No. 131 Allen-st., the finder will receive the above reward.

$5.—LOST, ON BOARD THE STEAMBOAT FROM Troy to New York, Monday night, 11th inst., a Diary Memorandum Book, containing papers of value to the owner only. $5 will be paid for its delivery to JAS. T. DERRICKSON, No. 30 Beekman-st.

HOTELS.

HOTEL DE LA METROPOLE,
GENEVA, SWITZERLAND.

The undersigned, director of this establishment, has the honor to inform tourists that the hotel occupies one of the most beautiful positions in the City of Geneva, in full view of the Lake, of the Alps, and the Jura. The magnificent style, elegance and comfort of the house, with the care bestowed upon all departments of the service, justify the preference already accorded to him by travelers.
W. WOLBOLD,
GENEVA, May 1860.

DONEGANA HOTEL,
NOTRE DAME-ST.,
MONTREAL.
E. P. POPE.

POLITICAL.

SEVENTH WARD.—THE FRIENDS OF LINCOLN and HAMLIN are requested to meet at No. 68 East Broadway, on TUESDAY EVENING the 19th inst., at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing a Campaign Club for the Ward.

DRY GOODS.

LADIES' AND INFANTS' DEPARTMENT.
A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT
OF
MANUFACTURED GARMENTS.
ALSO, ORDERS TAKEN
FOR BRIDAL TROUSSEAUS, INFANTS' AND CHILDREN'S UNDER-GARMENTS,
ROBES DE CHAMBRE, TRAVELING DRESSES, &c.
MOURNING GOODS MADE TO ORDER.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

1,000 CANTON CRAPE SHAWLS,
JUST RECEIVED FROM AUCTION,
PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED,
FROM $8 TO $25 EACH—BEING
FIFTY PER CENT. BELOW COST
OF IMPORTATION.
PERFECTLY NEW AND DESIRABLE.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

POPLINS FOR TRAVELING DRESSES.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF BEAUTIFUL STYLES
GRAY NORWICH POPLINS,
RETAILED AT 75 CENTS.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

500 PIECES BAREGE ANGLAIS,
JUST RECEIVED,
RETAILED AT 12½ CENTS.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

RICH ORGANDY ROBES, $3.
RICH PRINTED JACONETS, 12½ TO 25 CENTS.
BRILLIANTS, ORGANDIES, BAREGES, &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

EXTRA RICH FRENCH PARASOLS.
1,500 RETAILED AT $3.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

BAREGE ROBES.
At $3 50, $4, $5 and $6,
worth $6, $8, $10 and $12.
GRENADINE ROBES
PROPORTIONABLY LOW.
These goods are sold at a great sacrifice, for the purpose of clearing out our Spring Importation.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

JACONETS AND ORGANDIES.
NOW SELLING AT A GREAT REDUCTION
IN PRICE.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

CLEARING OUT.
SUMMER DRESS GOODS.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have greatly
reduced the prices of
ORGANDIE ROBES, now $2, worth $4.
ORGANDIE ROBES $3 and $4, worth $6 and $7.
BAREGE ROBES, fine quality, only $4.
BAREGE PLAID GROUND and CHINTZ COLORS, only 3s. a yard, usual price 5s.
MOUSSELINE DE CHINE, a beautiful material, double width, only 4s. and 5s.
ALSO,
Just received, a lot of
New and most desirable GRAY GOODS.
No. 305 Canal-st., near Broadway.

LACE MANTILLAS.
LACE BURNOUS.
LACE SHAWLS.
LACE POINTS.
BAREGE SHAWLS.
GRENADINE SHAWLS.
CHALLE SHAWLS.
ZEPHYR SHAWLS.
LEBOUTILLIER BROTHERS invite special attention to the above desirable goods, which they can sell AT HALF THE USUAL PRICES.
No. 305 CANAL-ST.,
near Broadway.

BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway,
Have on hand a FINE ASSORTMENT of LACE SETS,
In all makes of Lace, reduced to very low prices.
Also, COLLARS IN EVERY STYLE.
REAL POINT LACE COLLARS, at $3 each,
And at higher prices.
Also, HANDKERCHIEFS IN GREAT VARIETY, BANDS, EMBROIDERED SKIRTS, INFANTS' WAISTS and ROBES—CHEAP.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway,
Will offer on MONDAY, June 18,
500 FRENCH PIQUE TRAVELING SETS IN COLORS, VERY FINE.
Also, 1,000 FRENCH EMBROIDERED LINEN TRAVELING SETS, at 75 cents and $1, worth $1 and $1 50.
BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway.

CLOSING OUT LACE MANTILLAS,
BURNOUS and LACE POINTS,
AT VERY GREAT REDUCTION.
PUSHER and FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS and POINTS,
Of great variety of design.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway,
HAVE JUST OPENED A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
of
CHINTZ ORGANDIES, at only 50 cents per yard,
About one-half the usual price.
Also, SHILLING LAWNS, in handsome Patterns.

BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!!
Unusual attention having been paid to the
SELECTION OF OUR BLACK SILKS
THIS SEASON,
WE WISH TO CALL THE PARTICULAR ATTENTION OF THE LADIES TO THEM.
BEEKMAN AND COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

AT G. M. BODINE'S,
NO. 481 BROADWAY,
Will be offered on Monday, June 18,
300 DOZEN FRENCH TUCKED HANDKERCHIEFS,
At $6 per dozen,
Reduced from $9.
ALSO,
500 PIECES PRINTED LAWNS,
Only 12½ cts. per yard.

AT G. M. BODINE'S,
NO. 481 BROADWAY.
SILK ROBES!! SILK ROBES!!!
500 SILK ROBES,
4, 5, 7, 9 flounces,
Only $20,
Cost $35 and $40.
THE GREATEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED.

AT G. M. BODINE'S,
NO. 481 BROADWAY,
Will be offered on Monday, June 18,
250 PIECES RICH SILKS
At 75 cents per yard,
REDUCED FROM $1 AND $1 25.

NEW-YORK CARPET LINING COMPANY.
OFFICE AND WAREROOMS
No. 440 Pearl-st.

REMOVAL.

THE OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CARPET LINING COMPANY will remove THIS DAY from No. 11 Dey-st., to their spacious warerooms, No. 440 Pearl-st.
HARRINGTON'S PATENT CARPET LINING,
MILLINET WADDING
MAMMOTH COTTON BATTING and COMFORTABLES
Constantly on hand.
Orders forwarded with dispatch to any part of the
UNITED STATES OR CANADA.
☞ Send for a Circular ☜
J. R. HARRINGTON, Patentee and Agent,
No. 440 PEARL-ST.
JUNE 14, 1860.

LACE MANTILLAS, POINTS AND FLOUNCES,
AT AN IMMENSE REDUCTION.

Lace Mantillas at	$8
Lace Mantillas at	12
Lace Points at	5
Lace Points at	8

Also an assortment of Real Lace Shawls, &c. from $50 to $150 each, subject to the same reduction. Also,

Paris Embroidered Collars at	$1
Paris Embroidered Sets at	1
Paris Embroidered Handkerchiefs at	1

Ladies are invited to examine our Stock.
MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 Broadway,
Three doors above 4th-st.

AT MRS. GAYNOR'S,
CORSETS AND SKIRTS EXCLUSIVELY.
Just received French, German and English Corsets for Summer wear, from $1 to $5—elegant shapes.
Mrs GAYNOR being her own manufacturer, makes Skirts a speciality. Skeletons, hair-cloth, brilliant and traveling Skirts on hand and made to order, including the much admired new shape La Gabriella.
N. B.—Skirts altered and made over.
No. 843 Broadway, two doors from Union-square.

DRY GOODS.

A NEW FIRM.
A NEW OPENING SALE
AND CLEARING OUT THE STOCK.
ON HAND AT A SACRIFICE!
SPECIAL BARGAINS!
LACES, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS
FANS, BUTTONS, ILLUSION GOODS,
SMALL WARES, &c., BRAIDS,
CORDS, TASSELS, &c.,
GLOVES and MITTS.
Cheapest ever heard of on
SIXTH-AVENUE!
Ladies, look through our stock and you shall be "tempted."
ARMSTRONG & BUTTERLY,
Successors to
John Elliott & Co.,
No. 140 6th-av., near 11th-st.

AT A LARGE REDUCTION.
FOR THIRTY DAYS.
RICH LACES AND PARIS EMBROIDERIES
(of every description.
Black Lace Flouncings;
Mantillas, Points, Shawls and Veils;
Infants' Caps, Frocks, Robes, Waists and Cloaks.
N. B.—Some extraordinary inducements will be offered for this month
E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
(Late Peter Roberts,) No. 429 Broadway.

ALPACA COATS $1 75 TO $5,
AT DE GROOT'S GRANITE HALL,
No. 142 Fulton-st.
For whole suit for Summer $3, at No. 142 Fulton-st., Granite Hall.
$10 Cassimere suits at No. 142.
Remember DE GROOT'S GRANITE HALL, between Nassau-st. and Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO SOUTHERNERS.
DRINKERS OF CONGRESS WATER.

Much spurious Mineral Water is sold as "CONGRESS WATER" by unprincipled persons or counterfeiters, who when they dare not use that name, call it "Saratoga" Water; although "Saratoga" is only the name of the town in which the Spring is situated.

To protect the public from such impositions we have ALL our corks branded thus ☞

CONGRESS
C. & W.
WATER.

Any not having those words and letters on the Corks, are Counterfeit; and the Purchaser should prosecute the Seller for swindling.

Orders will receive prompt attention if addressed to us, at our Southern Dépôt of Congress Water, No. 98 Cedar-st., New-York City.

CLARKE & WHITE,
Proprietors Congress Spring.

Lists of dealers who procure Congress Water for their sales direct from our house, are kept at our office for distribution to those who desire to purchase genuine Congress Water in their own neighborhood. C. & W.

TO SOUTHERNERS.—DRINKERS OF SARATOGA EMPIRE SPRING WATER.

The advertisement of the proprietors of one of the Mineral Springs at Saratoga, addressed "TO SOUTHERNERS, Drinkers of CONGRESS WATER," is burdened very much about Spurious Mineral Water being sold as Congress Water by unprincipled persons or counterfeiters. The advertisement is intended as a fling at the private character of G. W. Weston & Co., Proprietors of the Empire Spring at Saratoga, and also at the well-earned popularity of the Empire Water. Said proprietors do not, nor dare they say, in open terms that the Empire Water is spurious or counterfeit, but still in their subtle and wary advertisement they convey that idea, and would for their own selfish gain have the people believe it. We challenge comparison between the Congress and Empire Water, and appeal to Physicians, Druggists and Chemists, and drinkers of both waters for their decision.

The Empire Water is put up at the Empire Spring at Saratoga, in pint and quart bottles, with the corks all branded thus ☞

"EMPIRE
SPRING."

Orders addressed to G. W. WESTON & CO., Saratoga Springs, N. Y., or to their Dépôt, No. 13 John-st., New-York, will receive prompt attention.

G. W. WESTON & CO.,
SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.

For a list of dealers who purchase Empire Water direct from us, we refer you to all the principal Druggists and Hotels in the City of New-York and throughout the United States.
G. W. W. & CO.

AN ELEGANT PERSONAL REQUISITE.
LUXURIANT AND SILKY HAIR.

There is nothing that adds to the appearance of ladies, gentlemen or children, so much as a fine head of hair. There is no preparation for young or old that will compare with
Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S ZYLOBALSAMUM,
Or WORLD'S HAIR DRESSING,
for dressing, beautifying, preserving and rendering the hair soft, silky and glossy, (however harsh and dry,) and disposing it to remain in any desired position.
Price 37 cents per bottle.
IF YOUR HAIR IS GRAY OR THIN, USE
Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S
WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER.
It will restore gray hair to its original color.
It will cause the hair to grow on bald places.
It will prevent scurf and dandruff.
It is not a dye, and will not stain.

Rev. J. West, Washington-place, Brooklyn, N. Y., says: "I am happy to bear testimony to the value and efficacy of Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S World's Hair Restorer and 'Zylobalsamum,' and also to acknowledge its curing my grayness and baldness."
Price $1 50 per bottle.
Dépôt and Laboratory, No. 355 Broome-st., New-York.

JAPANESE EMBASSY.

A fine view of the Japanese Embassy from FREDERICKS' Photograph Galleries, Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway.

Also, the only authentic Photograph of these distinguished visitors, taken in Japan by Mr. Fredericks personally.

CUT GLASS MANUFACTURERS.

TURNER & LANE, Nos. 44 and 46 Duane-street.
A general assortment of Cut and Pressed Glassware, Coal-oil Globes and Chimneys, Gas Shades, &c.

SPECIAL DISEASES.—SPECIAL DISEASES and weaknesses, including Premature Local Decay, general nervous prostration, &c., &c., of much importance to all, both single and married, but especially to youths and young persons, male and female, the proper or safe treatment of which is but little understood, are both promptly and radically cured by Dr. C. D. HAMMOND, pupil of Ricord, of Paris, and Profs. Carnochan and Valentine Mott, of this City. No. 658 Broadway, corner of Bond-st., first floor, up stairs, from 9 to 3, and 6 to 9 evening. *Consultation en Français.*

Dr. HAMMOND has lived long abroad, and is an enthusiast for Medical reform.—*Home Journal.*

REV. DRS. BEECHER, CHAPIN, BELLOWS, Ogleby, Osgood; Drs Willard Parker, Watts, Reese, Sims; Messrs. Hon. H. J. Raymond, W. C. Bryant, C. A. Dana Peter Cooper, Moses H. Grinnell, Wilson G. Hunt, Esq., and others Gentlemen: The "Lectures on Health" which I have been honored by your invitation to deliver, I am compelled by unexpected engagements to defer until September next.
Yours, obediently, M. EYRE FOY, M. D.,
Nos. 28 Cooper Union and 100 West 25th-st.

JAPANESE GOODS.—THE PUBLIC ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to inspect a beautiful assortment of Japanese articles both useful and ornamental, just received and for sale viz.: Coins, Swords, Lacquered Boxes, Desks, Toilette Cases, Cups, Goblets, &c., &c.; also, Japanese Pipes, Tobacco Pouches, Pictures, Books, at WHITE'S Hat-store, Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

SLOOP YACHT "BONITA" FOR SALE, Built by Mallory last spring, 46 tons, equal in speed to any yacht of her tonnage, well finished and furnished in every respect, inventoried at $4,700. Will be sold cheap to close a trust. Apply at No. 326 Broadway.
JOHN T. MOORE, Trustee.

AMUSEMENTS FOR STRANGERS.—Strangers wishing to see the Japanese can have seats at No. 581 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, at 50 cents each, every day and evening. The only good view on Broadway. L. BINNS' Millinery store. Bargains of splendid bonnets.

GREENWOOD LOTS.—WANTED, TWO OR more lots improved or unimproved, in the "old ground." Any person having lots they may desire to dispose of will address Box No. 3,885 New-York Post-office, stating location and terms.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TAKE NOTICE.

A Marble Quarry to let, lying near the New-York and Harlem Railroad, between Mount Kisco and Bedford Stations. For particulars apply to S. A. HALSTEAD, Mount Kisco, Westchester County, N. Y.

AGENTS CAN MAKE FROM $5 TO $15 a day selling JOHNSON'S ATTENUATED COAL TAR for exterminating insects and vermin from field and garden. It is put up in eight pound boxes and sold at the low price of $1 per box, and is warranted to free every description of vegetation from every species of insect and vermin. Full particulars of Agency sent on application.
Address J. G. WELLS, Sole Agent, corner Park-row and Beekman-st., New-York.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH FROM 3,000 TO $5,000 to join the advertiser who has already $14,000 invested in the manufacture of fancy matches and fancy boxes by new and effective machinery. None but principals and those who have the money need apply. Address S. M., Box 3,139 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE ENTIRE STOCK, FIXTURES and lease of the drug-store on the northeast corner of Broad and Market s.s., Newark, N. J. A rare chance is here offered for any one who wishes to enter into a safe and profitable business. Apply, between the hours of 8 and 12 o'clock A. M., to
M. WILLIAMS & BRO., Newark, N. J.

$350.—WANTED—A PARTNER IN A PLEASANT respectable business, entirely new, and in which $8,000 can be realised this Summer, without risk. The party will have entire control of his own capital.
HOWES & CO.,
No. 6 Centre-st., opposite City Hall.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING—AT NO. 12 WAVERLEY-STREET NEAR Varick; front room on second floor to let with or without board, to a gentleman, or a gentleman and his wife, at $8 per week for board. A lady could be accommodated that would teach a little girl the piano in part payment. References given and required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or single gentleman wishing board, will find pleasant room and accommodations, by applying at No. 87 Hicks-st., cor. Pineapple. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ROOMS ON THE first or second floor of an English basement house will be let, with partial board, to a person having good reference. Inquire at No. 25 Concord-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A handsomely furnished room, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, can be obtained in the brown-stone English basement house No. 26 Willow-st., between Fulton and Wall st. ferries. Terms moderate to desirable parties. References given and required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with a handsomely furnished room with board in a private family, by applying at No. 1 Middagh-st., corner of Columbia. References exchanged.

BOARD IN WILLIAMSBURGH.—A GENTLEMAN and lady or three single gentlemen, can have full or partial board, in a private family, on reasonable terms; water and gas in the house. Apply at No. 141 South 8th-st. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—FOR A gentleman and wife, one large room on second floor, with dinner at six; convenient to South or Wall st. Ferries; in a private family, or where there are few boarders. Address, stating terms, A. L. R., Box No. 2,309 New-York Post-office.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY OCCUPYING a first class house (No. 41 4th-st., near Broadway,) and having a suite of fine large rooms, (neatly furnished,) more than they require for their own use; can offer superior accommodations with a first class table to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen. Unexceptionable reference required.

NO. 174 WEST TWENTY-FIRST-ST.—Board for single gentlemen and families. Large airy apartments; rooms in suit or single. Families visiting the City will find this location desirable for comfort and convenience.

AT NO. 313 FOURTH-STREET, NEAR Washington square, three rooms on the second floor, with all the modern improvements; an excellent stand for a dentist or dressmaker or will be let to single gentlemen. Can be seen at any time.

GENTLEMEN OR FAMILIES DESIRING board in a quiet house where they can have large, pleasant rooms and the comforts of home, may apply at No. 136 East 13th st. References given and required.

TO LET.—FURNISHED APARTMENTS, SINGLE rooms or in suites, handsomely furnished, especially suited to gentlemen. Apply at No. 13 Clinton place. References required.

A GENTLEMAN OR TWO CAN BE ACCOMmodated with a furnished front room on the second floor, in a private family, with or without board; gas and bath; references required. Apply at 121 Charles-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD NEAR GLEN COVE, L. I.—The subscribers have opened their house at Meadowside for the reception of Summer Boarders. It is a large farm-house, well shaded, situated by the water, with accommodations for bathing, &c. For further particulars inquire of FRANCIS ENDICOTT, No. 59 Beekman-st., between the hours of 3 and 6 P. M. Address by mail W. C. & J. D. FEEKS, Locust Valley.

COUNTRY BOARD.—LADIES OR MISSES DESIROUS to acquire the French language, music, &c., can obtain good board for the Summer season in the Protestant French Young Ladies' Institute, located in the pleasant and healthy village of Bloomfield, N. J., twelve miles from New-York by railroad. References exchanged.

A FEW PERSONS CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with board in the pleasant village of Bedford; also, a few in a pleasant farm-house one mile from Katonah Station. Address Mrs. M. G. JIMMERSON, Bedford Village, Westchester County; or, Mrs. J. C. BUCKLEY, Katonah Post Office. Reference, J. F. Jimmerson, No. 52 Pike-st. References exchanged.

SUMMER BOARD AT NEW-ROCHELLE.—Two or three small families can be accommodated with good board and large airy rooms in a pleasant and healthy location, three miles from New-Rochelle village. Address Mrs. HENRY CORNELL, New-Rochelle, N. Y., or JACOB MILLER, No. 25 Great Jones st., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, wife and daughter, in a shaded healthy location, one or two hours' distance, with best accommodations, fare, and no children, also facilities for carriage and horseback rides, and fishing. Address D. B. M., Box No. 135 *Times* Office, for a week.

BOARD FOR FAMILIES OR SINGLE GENTLEMEN on reasonable terms, at a private house in a pleasant village on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, about two hours from the City by steamboat and railroad. Apply to the Office of the Hope Express Company, No. 74 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD.—GOOD BOARD CAN BE had in a small family, at Ravenswood, Long Island, the house being beautifully situated upon the banks of the East River, very near the steamboat landing. References given and required. Address Box No. 31 Post-office, Astoria, Long Island.

SUMMER BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE families can be accommodated with large airy rooms and good board at the private residence of SAMUEL LIPPINCOTT, City Island. The steamer *Confidence* leaves the foot of Catharine-st., and the *Island City* the foot of Oliver-st., daily.

A GENTLEMAN HAVING A GOOD HOUSE, beautifully situated on the beach at Rockaway, keeping a full set of servants, a French cook, would arrange with a genteel family of three or four persons to board for the season. Address J. P., Box No. 1,819 Post-office.

SUMMER RESORT.—A SUITE OF THREE rooms to let, in a private family in the village of Nyack, within five minutes walk of steamboat landing, easy of access by steamboat or cars. Inquire of J. V. ONDERDONK, Nyack, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD MAY BE HAD AT W. SEAMON'S, Portchester, near the New-Haven Railroad Dépôt. Inquire of A. STARR & BROTHER, No. 432 Grand-st., New-York; or of W. SEAMON, Portchester.

INSTRUCTION.

LATE MECHANICS' SOCIETY SCHOOL.—NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 472 Broadway, Miss M. Y. BEAN Principal. Summer term commences April 24.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, AT POUGHKEEPSIE, DUTCHESS CO.—The second term of Mrs. C. K. REMINGTON'S School will commence Wednesday, June 20. Pupils received at any time. Charge only made from time of entering. Terms, $50 per quarter, in advance, including board and tuition. By permission, reference is made to the following gentlemen:
Rev. S. I. Prime, D. D., New-York.
Prof. Hiram Mattison, New-York.
Rev. C. S. Henry, D. D., Newburgh.
Rev. E. H. Canfield, D. D., Brooklyn.
Rev. Montgomery Schuyler, St. Louis, Mo.
Rev. J. L. Corning, Milwaukee, Wis.

$32 50 PER QUARTER. CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—ASHLAND Inst. and Musical Academy, Greene Co., N. Y. (Both sexes.)
Rev. H. J. FOX, A. M., Principal.

WILTON INSTITUTE, WILTON, CONN.—Pupils, males or females, received at any time. Instruction thorough and practical. For circulars, address the Principals. LOCKWOOD & BROWN.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—CIRCULARS, with terms, references, &c., can be obtained by addressing A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson st. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application, free, by mail or otherwise.

TEACHERS.

PRIVATE TUTOR.

Wanted, a gentleman to take entire charge of the education of four children. Must be qualified to teach Latin, French and English. To a competent teacher liberal terms will be offered. Address B. S. & M., No. 64 Cedar-st., or Box No. 625 Post office, New-York.

TEACHER WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER desires to engage the services of a French lady, (Parisian) perfectly competent to teach, in addition to her own language, the piano-forte and singing after the Italian method; must play and sing in a finished manner. The school is delightfully situated on the Hudson River. Any person meeting these requirements will address TEACHER, care of Messrs. Hubbard & Burgess, Booksellers corner Church and Reade sts., inclosing address, references, &c. A thorough proficiency in drawing and painting would be accepted in place of the piano.

A EUROPEAN GENTLEMAN, AN EXPERIENCED teacher, who has resided many years in Paris, wishes for an engagement as tutor, or as teacher of music and languages in a first class Institution. The French, German, English and Spanish languages are equally familiar to him. Direct J. C. F., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

A PARISIAN LADY, WHO HAS MANY years' experience in teaching, wishes to make an engagement with a family or school in the City or country for the Summer months. References given. Address Miss PILET, Station D., Bible House.

MUSICAL BOXES.

MUSICAL BOXES,

Of all styles and sizes, for sale by the undersigned, who have now on hand a very large assortment of that article, playing 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, 24 and 36 tunes.
THE MUSIQUE A JEU DE FLUTES
AND THE
MUSIQUE A VARIATIONS
are two beautiful new styles.
THE TOY MUSICAL BOX,
playing 1, 2, 3 and 4 tunes, is a durable article for children.
MANDOLINES, EXPRESSIVES, OUVERTURES, FORTE-PIANO, &c. Bells, drums, castagnettes, flute and organ accompaniments. Popular American Melodies, Gems from operas, dances, &c., &c.
PAILLARD & MARTIN, Importers,
No. 21 Maiden lane, (up-stairs,) New-York.
MUSICAL BOXES REPAIRED.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

MASONIC.—THE MEMBERS OF KANE LODGE, No. 454, F. & A. M., are hereby notified that the Lodge will assemble, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at the new Lodge Room, northeast corner of Broadway and 13th st.
By order, J. M. TIGHE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—An adjourned meeting of this Society will be held at the Library, on TUESDAY EVENING, June 19, at 7½ o'clock.
ANDREW WARNER, Rec. Sec'y.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S.

These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 19, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price TWO CENTS, served at 12½ CENTS a week, mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies to one address for TEN DOLLARS; twenty copies to one address for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of Twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded upon application.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "Publishers NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

The Times for California.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, and embracing a complete Digest of American Events and Events in Europe during the past fortnight, will be issued on WEDNESDAY MORNING, in ample time for the steamship *North Star*, which sails for Aspinwall at 12 M. The Mail closes at the Post-office at 10½ A. M. Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy. Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—LADY OF THE LAKE—LA CAPTIVE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR JAPANESE EMBASSY—THE GOVERNOR'S WIFE.
WINTER GARDEN—EVADNE—MORNING CALL.
NEW-BOWERY THEATRE—EUSTACHE—MARRIED RAKE—THE GOOD FOR NOTHING—THE DENOUNCER.
BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—LEOLINE. Evening—ROUGH DIAMOND.
PALACE GARDEN—PROMENADE CONCERT.
FIFTEENTH-STREET AND FOURTH-AVENUE—ADAMS' CALIFORNIA MENAGERIE.
NO. 444 BROADWAY—PROF. JACOBS' MAGICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.
NIBLO'S SALOON—GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
CANAL-STREET—No. 366—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.
GURNEY'S GALLERY—No. 707 BROADWAY—EXHIBITION OF STATUARY.
GOUPIL'S GALLERY—No. 772 BROADWAY—CHURCH'S TWILIGHT IN THE WILDERNESS.
No. 765 BROADWAY—HUGHES' FREE PICTURE GALLERY.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The proceedings in the Senate yesterday were interesting and important. Mr. WILSON's amendment to the Navy Appropriation bill, proposing to provide three steamers for the suppression of the African slave trade, was debated. Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, said that the time had come to have some understanding with ourselves and the British Government in relation to the slave trade. The British Government, finding that emancipation had not worked well in her West Indian Colonies, captures Africans and sends them to Sierra Leone or St. Helena, where they are induced to become voluntary laborers for the West India Islands. The British Government gives $25 a head for them, and the effect was that both British and American coasters have an inducement to ship as many slaves as they can, to get the British prize-money, while we, on our side of the treaty, have to furnish our ships, hire our men, and pay $100 each for every African captured, and $100 each to send them back. So long as this was the case, so long would the Slave-trade continue. After some remarks by Mr. MASON, Mr. WILSON said he would not defend Great Britain. She might be false and hypocritical in relation to the Slave-trade, but assailing her did not justify us. He knew of nine vessels which had sailed within the last six months from New-York, and one at least from New-Orleans, to engage in that trade. We wanted for its suppression small steamers that could enter the bays and rivers of Africa, and sail swiftly, and not the large 80-gun vessels we have. Mr. MALLORY denounced the conduct of Great Britain, in reference to the treaty, as a fraud practiced under the name of philanthropy. She could stop the Slave-trade with Cuba any day if she chose to do it. He said that no prominent man in the South was in favor of the Slave-trade. Mr. SEWARD said that a year ago he had introduced a proposition to increase the naval force and police to prevent the escape of slavers, and Southern Senators, opposed to the Slave-trade, had approved his bill. He was not prepared to abrogate the treaty with Great Britain, which required us to keep a squadron on the African coast, but he preferred that we should not make Great Britain a police for us. England had enough to do to take care of herself. The Slave-trade that we should abolish was our own trade. We should prevent our own merchants from fitting out ships, and our citizens from buying Africans. After further debate a vote was taken on the amendment, and it was lost by a vote of 18 against 25. The Navy Appropriation bill was passed. The business in the House yesterday was not of much importance. The Civil Appropriation bill was amended by the appropriation of $350,000 for the extension of the Treasury Building, $300,000 for the prosecution of the Capitol extension, with $205,000 for labor and materials, and $47,600 for the purchase of marble columns for the Capitol.

The Baltimore Democratic Convention met yesterday, and was called to order by Mr. CUSHING, the President, who delivered an address of considerable length. The first question that came up related to the admission of delegates. A resolution was offered by Gov. CHURCH, of New-York, that all delegates admitted should be bound in honor to support the nominees of the Convention. The previous question was moved but was not seconded—the New-York delegation voting against it—56 to 14. A resolution offered by Mr. CLARK, of Missouri, to the effect that the citizens of the several States of the Union have an equal right to settle and remain in the Territories, and hold unmolested there their slaves "and other property," caused much debate, and was not acted upon when our report closed. According to the present appearance of things, the action of the Convention will be harmonious. There was considerable debate relative to the admission of the Southern secessionists, but the general feeling was pacific. New York is said to hold the balance of power, and seems inclined to favor some sort of a compromise. Her vote, it is believed, will be cast for the admission of the Southern delegates generally, where there is no contest, and of both delegations where a contest exists.

The arrival of the *Ariel* puts us in possession of later intelligence from the several States of Central and South America. Her dates from Aspinwall are to the 9th inst. The Congress of New-Granada adjourned on the 14th of May, having been unable to accomplish much business on account of the disturbed condition of the country, nearly every State being in open and armed hostility against the Federal authority. It is hoped that the approaching Presidential election may result in a more satisfactory state of things. The members of both houses of Congress belonging to the Liberal Party recommend Gen. MOSQUERA for the Presidency. It is stated that the *Ariel* refused to take a very heavy mail which had reached Panama, for the United States,—so that it still remains at that port. Capt. SCHLESINGER, who was one of WALKER's men in Nicaragua, is now in Salvador, where he has obtained an exclusive right to extract India-rubber from the Government lands. The American ship *Sea Ranger* has been wrecked. The difficulties between France and Chili have been adjusted. War is impending between Bolivia and Peru. From the other States the intelligence is of but little interest.

At the Bunker-Hill Regatta, in Boston Harbor, the *Haidee* won the first prize for four and six-oared boats. The distance rowed was two miles, and the *Haidee*, rowed by the Sophomore crew, accomplished it in 14 minutes and 39 seconds.

The Japanese Embassy yesterday, in company with the Naval Commission and the Common Council, visited the Mayor and Governor at the City Hall, and were formally welcomed. The Seventh Regiment, National Guards, turned out a volunteer escort of about 650 men to guard the visitors on the route. Addresses of welcome were made by Mayor WOOD and Gov. MORGAN, and replied to by the Princes, who, after viewing the Governor's room, were escorted back to the Metropolitan. The Embassy was called upon in the morning by the Consul and Vice-Consul of the Netherlands, R. C. BURLAGE and J. E. ZIMMERMAN.

The Legislative Committee for investigating the affairs, condition and progress of the Central Park, met yesterday, at No. 54 Exchange-place, all the Committee being present, and Hon. J. MCLEOD MURPHY in the chair. Mr. JAMES HOGG presented a list of charges against the Commissioners, which were read and ordered on file. A numerous list of witnesses was submitted, but no one was examined. The Committee adjourned to Wednesday morning.

The City Guard celebrated their Twenty-seventh Anniversary yesterday, by an excursion to Long Branch, in connection with the opening of the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad. A large number of invited guests accompanied the excursion, and the affair passed off in the most pleasant and agreeable style. On their return to the City, the City Guard was received by Company A, Ninth Regiment, and escorted to their armory, being complimented on the route up Broadway by a display of fireworks given them by the Friendship Hook and Ladder Company No. 12.

The anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill was celebrated last evening by Putnam Chapter, O. U. A., at Jones' Assembly Room, Broadway. A feast, numerous speeches, the reading of letters from distinguished gentlemen whose presence had been asked, and dancing prolonged to an indefinite period, made up the evening programme.

A libel was yesterday filed by the United States District Attorney against the *Falmouth* and her cargo, for being engaged in the slave trade. A warrant was also issued for the arrest of the Captain, Mate and six of the crew, who were taken into custody by the Marshal and committed.

The Board of Aldermen had an angry debate last evening, on a report in favor of paving Greenwich-street from the Battery to Gansevoort-street. The contract, it appeared, had been very loosely drawn, and gave many privileges to the contractor at the expense of the City. When the debate closed, the whole matter was referred back to the Committee. The report in relation to the Battery enlargement was adopted, after an amendment to the effect that GEORGE LAW's ferry privilege shall continue only during his present lease, which has four years to run.

The weekly report to the City Inspector shows the number of men employed during the week past to have been 337, and the total number of loads of dirt, ashes and manure removed, 18,780, at a cost of $6,625 52.

The Police Commissioners did not hold their usual daily meeting yesterday, because of the absence of Mr. ACTON. They will meet to-day, when it is expected business of interest will come up for consideration.

The thirtieth session of the Board of Excise was held yesterday, when six licenses at thirty dollars each were granted to inn-keepers, making in all 203 licenses granted during the present year, for $6,100.

The Stock Market was lower yesterday on the Western Road shares, in which the speculation for the decline was quite active. Prices closed at a partial improvement. The Bank return shows a gain of $324,000 on the Specie average, and a steady Discount line.

Cotton was rather more sought after at unchanged prices. Flour and Wheat were brisker and dearer. Corn was more active, but at irregular rates. Provisions were in good demand. Pork was cheaper. Rio Coffee attracted considerable attention. Sugars, Rice, and Whisky were moderately inquired for. A fair business was transacted in Hay, at steady figures. Hops, Fish Oils, Common Resin, Tallow, and Tobacco, were in request. Heavier freight engagements were reported.

The Baltimore Convention.

The Baltimore Convention is in full blast. Yesterday was spent mainly in preliminary movements, but some of these were not without significance. The New-York delegation seems to be, as the French say, master of the situation, and it is quite evident that its leading members intend to husband their influence by using it with caution. Nominally they are for DOUGLAS and their votes will probably be cast for him, as decidedly the strongest man whom the party can select for the Northern States. But it is also evident that their devotion to him is by no means of an uncompromising character. Their votes upon questions of order and of form indicate an unmistakable determination not to push their claims or their opinions to any extreme. When they find it impossible to carry DOUGLAS by a two-thirds vote, they will probably present some new name; and it will not be until after every conceivable effort shall have been made to secure the union of the party, that they will consent to the repeal of the two-thirds rule.

The most significant step taken yesterday was the action upon a resolution offered by Lieutenant-Governor CHURCH, of this State, that all the delegates admitted to seats in the Convention should be deemed bound in honor to support its nominees. Nothing could be intrinsically more just than such a rule. Conventions become a mere farce when they cease to carry any obligation:—and if one portion of their members are held bound by their action, while another portion is entirely free, they become instruments of oppression. But the Southern Delegates refused utterly to assent to any such restriction of their liberty. They declared their determination to secede *en masse* in advance of any action, if such a rule should be adopted. And nothing can show more clearly the extreme complaisance of the New-York Delegation, than their refusal to second the previous question on this resolution, or to vote for it on its final passage.

It is very clear that every possible concession will be made to the South, consistent with the continued existence of the party in the Northern States. We see, however, no strong reason for believing that these attempts at compromise will prove successful. A large and active portion of the Southern delegates are clearly in favor of having two candidates, and trusting to the chances of an election in the House or by the Senate. The *ultra* Douglas men are quite willing to accept the issue thus tendered, and will prefer it decidedly to the nomination of any other candidate than the Illinois Senator. The action of the Convention to-day will probably throw more light upon the final result.

End of the Harper's Ferry Affair.

Senator MASON has just wound up the Harper's Ferry affair by presenting a majority report which reveals nothing, and by getting himself discharged from the manufacture of a bill to protect States from invasion. THADDEUS HYATT has also, at last, been released from his dungeon, and the country has thus been delivered from the horrors of civil war, with which Dr. CHEEVER threatened it. No complicity with JOHN BROWN has been brought home to anybody in the Republican Party. No organization for the invasion of Slave States has been discovered in the North, except the contemptible one which the unfortunate BROWN headed. Nothing has been fastened even upon GERRIT SMITH, WENDELL PHILLIPS or Dr. HOWE. In so far, in short, as the inquiry was intended to damage the Republican Party, or even the Abolitionists, in the eyes of timid people, it has proved a miserable failure.

We were, of course, always satisfied that such would prove to be the case; but there is a lesson taught by the whole affair which cannot be too strongly impressed upon the public mind. The conduct of the Democratic party ever since the John Brown affair, has been painfully indicative of the rapidity with which positive ferocity is permeating our political controversies. There could not be a better proof of the wisdom of the founders of our Government, in striking acts of attainder from the list of punishments for political offences, than the events of the last eight months, though we feel satisfied that none of them ever imagined that any such proof would be furnished within the first century of our national existence. To judge from the language and conduct of Pro-Slavery politicians at the North, as well as the South, ever since the John Brown raid, one might fairly conclude that they were no longer content with merely political victories, but sought The notion that NAPOLEON III. has ever seriously cherished an intention of securing that crown for any member of his own family, is just as gratuitous, and indeed just as absurd, as the kindred notion which was so sedulously disseminated by the English Press a year ago, that France was intriguing to erect Etruria into a kingdom for the Prince NAPOLEON and the Princess CLOTILDE. Austria has plainly signified her indisposition to step beyond the quadrilateral in Italy. Her inability to do so needed no diplomatic certificate. She would probably protest against the annexation of Naples and Sicily, as she has already protested against the annexation of the Northern and Central Duchies mind a foregone conclusion of their guilt, and the inquiry was opened in the Senate, in a spirit of savage eagerness, in order to obtain, if possible, legal proofs of complicity in the most horrible crimes known to public law.

We do not say that all those who took part in this unworthy crusade meant what they said, or that if the matter had been brought home to them as a tangible and probable issue, they would have anticipated the execution of SEWARD and GREELEY and GERRIT SMITH with satisfaction. But the spirit which does really gloat over the ruin and suffering, and even death, of a political enemy, is one which is cultivated and encouraged by the reckless use of ferocious and truculent language. There is in human nature a well known tendency to desire, and even to realize, that on which the mind dwells, and about which the tongue wags. We begin by abusing people and slandering them, and we end by really hating and destroying them. The first man a tiger kills, he kills in a rage and in self-defence; but the second and third are killed to be eaten. Nothing is easier of development in any of us than tigerish instincts.

At such political crises as that on which we are entering, charity is not simply a Christian virtue, but it is highly expedient; and the feeling itself can in no way be so well cultivated as by the habitual use of moderate language, and by the exercise of great caution in charging people with atrocious offences. The vicissitudes of political life in democratic countries are proverbial. The victors of to-day may be the vanquished of to-morrow; and there is no man in public life who may not any day find cause to remember with thankfulness that all his controversies with his opponents have been conducted in a generous, gentlemanly, Christian spirit.

Sicily and Italy.

All the world, unless we are to except with the Austrians and the Pope, the Irish brigade of the Knights of St. Patrick, which is now forming to aid the renegade LAMORICIERE, in sweeping back the waves of the sea, is rejoicing with Italy in the triumphs of GARIBALDI. Italians may take a special pride in the thought that a new name has been inscribed on that splendid roll of masters in the art of war which their race has kept so bright from the days of CÆSAR to those of NAPOLEON. GARIBALDI has taken his place in history with the MONTECUCULIS, the EUGENES and the MASSENAS. He has wrung the heartiest homage to his abilities as a commander, even from those cynical critics who were cooly debating, a few weeks since, whether he should be set down as a madman or a pirate; and the little steamer to which he confided the fate of Southern Italy with a boldness now recognized in its success as the ripest wisdom, bids fair to be remembered with the frail boat which once carried JULIUS and his fortunes.

The General who could so time his blow as to drive a large and well-appointed army from all its strongholds back to the sea, within a fortnight of his landing on the Sicilian coast at the head of a handful of volunteers, is not to be classed even with the highest order of partisan chieftains. The conquest of Sicily is no guerilla work. If it has been achieved, as now appears to be beyond a doubt, it is a military exploit possible only to a man capable of the larger combinations of war, and equal to the exigencies of a grand campaign, as well as to these of a desultory conflict. For, after all allowance has been made for the effect which the *prestige* of GARIBALDI's name, and secret disaffection towards the cause they were defending, may be supposed to have had in depressing the spirit of the Royal army in Sicily, it still remains very plain that the King's troops fought with extreme tenacity and energy, and that the natural strength of the positions which they occupied was seriously reinforced by the valor and obstinacy of the defenders. It was one of the innumerable blunders committed by the Italian patriots of 1848, that they lost no occasion of heaping every imaginable sort of insult upon the Neapolitan regular army. The soldiers of King Bomba, who were Italians after all, and ought to have been conciliated by their fellow Italians of the North, were denounced from Rome to Milan by the Liberals as poltroons, assassins and *lazzaroni*. In spite of the courage and constancy which were displayed at Goito, Somma Campagna, and other Northern battle-fields by Neapolitan troops, fighting in the national cause, the Southern Italians were held up to universal contempt as abject, incapable and effeminate, till the *esprit du corps* of the whole Neapolitan army was enlisted, less in the maintenance of the Neapolitan throne than in the assertion of its own value. GARIBALDI and his men have the declaimers of 1848, therefore, to thank in part, at least, for the difficulties with which they contended from Marsala to Palermo. But these difficulties making the task sterner, made it more glorious, too; and it is not to be supposed that the soldiers of King FRANCIS will be any the more slow to declare themselves in behalf of right and liberty, when the right moment shall arrive, because they have at last been able to prove themselves worthy to cross bayonets with the bravest of their race.

But while Italians may look with unmixed satisfaction upon this new and brilliant page of their national record, the rest of Europe is beginning to feel some natural anxiety as to the possible results on the general peace of the tremendous impulse which has now been given to the movement of the great Italian revolution. The most obstinate believer in Divine Right, who buttons himself in a Roman cassock or an Austrian uniform, can hardly shut his eyes to the impression which a successful insurrection in the Kingdom of Naples must make upon the people of the Ecclesiastical States and of Venetia. The throne of the Bourbons in Italy may be shaken and fall without a hand to stay it, for by a rare exhibition of poetical justice, the Neapolitan Government, which certainly deserves no friends, as certainly has none. Were VICTOR EMANUEL to be offered to-morrow the crown which FRANCIS II. has disgraced, there is no reason to suppose that any Power in Europe would interfere to prevent his accepting it. the personal extermination of their adversaries. The spirit which was displayed in the Fifth-avenue manifesto, and in the Harper's Ferry inquiry, to all outward appearance, differed little from that which brought SIDNEY and RUSSELL to the scaffold, and which, until the revolution of 1688, gave to English Parliamentary struggles such a sanguinary importance. A triumph at the elections seemed to have lost all value. Nothing short of the conviction of a score of leading Republicans of treason and murder seemed to possess any attraction for the law and order party of last November. A large number of respectable merchants in this City spent money and time in endeavoring to create in the public to Sardinia. Her protests would be solemnly filed; and the ex-royal family of Caserta would have the melancholy pleasure of being treated as sovereigns at Vienna in company with the refugees of Tuscany, Modena, and Parma. Russia would call the attention of Europe to the irregularity of the proceedings, and then politely go on with her usual relations to the Court of Turin. England has bound herself, in advance, to recognize the change heartily when it comes; and in this posture of the leading Courts, Sardinia would have no motive for hesitating to take another mighty step towards the consummation of her great national mission.

Were there no Pope at Rome, and no Austrian Archduke in Venetia, there would then be little reason for apprehending any European disturbance as an eventual consequence of the victories of GARIBALDI. But the Pope is in Rome; he has openly repulsed the policy of Italian unity; he has openly invited a cruel and odious crusade against the independence and the liberties of the race whose blood is in his veins, whose language he speaks, whose faith he professes to control. Foreign fanatics and foreign mercenaries receive his blessing when they bring their arms and their money to assist in riveting the chains of two millions of Italian citizens. It is utterly out of the question, therefore, that the kingdoms of Northern and Southern Italy can be coalesced on either side of the Papal dominions without inflaming the discontent of the Papal populations into open insurrection, and equally out of the question that the newly liberated Italian kinsmen of these populations can look on unmoved upon the suppression of such an insurrection by French and Irish and Austrian janissaries.

And the Austrian Archduke is in Venitia, representing a Government always hated, hated now more intensely than ever. The politics of the nineteenth century are not particularly sentimental; but it is not easy to think or to speak with politic *sang froid* of the condition of Venice. Every promise made for her at Villafranca by FRANCIS JOSEPH has been impudently broken. The intolerable pressure of the military satraps upon the Venetian people has given rise to an emigration so vast and general, that the Imperial authorities have undertaken to arrest it by measures of an unparalleled brutality. On the 15th of May an edict appeared at Venice, threatening Venetians "guilty of emigration" with incapacity "to buy or sell any property, to receive or enjoy any inheritance, even in the case of an anterior legacy, and with sequestration for life of all their estates." This edict is to take effect even upon persons who have received permission to travel under the amnesty of Villafranca, and from whom the safeguards of that amnesty have been subsequently withdrawn; so that if they do not return they lose their property, while if they do return they risk their liberty.

It was asking much of Venetian heroism to expect Venice patiently to endure such a Government as this until the "Italian Kingdom" should grow strong enough to deliver her. If Naples, Sicily, Central Italy, Sardinia and Lombardy are within a few months to combine their twenty millions of Italians around the standard of VICTOR EMANUEL, who can doubt that Venice will call aloud for her deliverance, or that her call must be heard and answered? An Austro-Papal war with all Italy would seem to be the inevitable corollary of the events now so rapidly developing under the inspiration of the hero of Sicily.

Congress Inquiring into Facts.

The case of Judge WATROUS is one which must excite in a special manner the honest indignation of Messrs. BUCHANAN and TOUCEY. The Committee appointed to examine the charges against him have actually for some months been engaged in hearing testimony, for the purpose of ascertaining if there are sufficient grounds for impeaching him, and have by the last accounts come to the conclusion that there are, and he is to be impeached accordingly.

According to the constitutional theory of the President and the Secretary of the Navy, this examination has been nothing short of a prolonged outrage upon the judiciary. While hearing the evidence the Committee had not made up their minds whether they would impeach Judge WATROUS or not, and under TOUCEY's ruling they had no right to examine a single witness, unless they were determined to impeach him in any case. The surprising part of the matter is, that the Judge should have lodged no protest against the whole proceeding, and should not have pointed out in indignant language the care which the Constitution has taken to make the Judicial, Executive, and Legislative branches of the Government separate and independent, and should not have alleged that what he did in those land cases in Texas was done in the exercise of his judicial discretion, and was no affair of the House of Representatives.

WATROUS, however, is apparently a more sensible man than Messrs. BUCHANAN and TOUCEY. He knows perfectly well that the House of Representatives is not simply a legislative body; that it constitutes the grand inquest of the nation, and is the lawful censor and supervisor of all branches of the Government. The members are sent by the people to Washington for two years, not simply to pass bills, but to see that all public officers do their duty, and to indict and prosecute them if they do not. This is the only sound and constitutional view of its functions. In fact, this inquisitorial power which it possesses is one of the most valuable of its attributes. It is the only one which, under our system of Government, prevents the Senate and President, and all the Executive officers, from bidding defiance to the public and the law for at least four years. As long as an adverse vote does not, as in England, drive the Executive from office, it is most desirable that the House should at least retain and exercise the power of rigidly scrutinizing, and, where necessary, of exposing and censuring all acts of the Administration.

CHANGES IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE.—Mr. JAMES F. DWIGHT and Mr. CHARLES H. HUNT, Assistants in the office of U. S. District-Attorney ROOSEVELT, have resigned their positions—their resignations to take effect on the 1st of July next.

FROM WASHINGTON.

GREAT DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

THE NAVY APPROPRIATION BILL PASSED.

Speeches of Messrs. Collamer, Wilson, Mallory, and Seward on the War Sloop Amendment for the Suppression of the Slave-trade.

THE AMENDMENT LOST.

Douglas' Chances Considered Unfavorable.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 18.

ARMY MOVEMENTS FOR THE PROTECTION TO EMIGRANTS.

By special Army orders (number seventy-six) it is directed that the three companies of Second Dragoons at Camp Floyd, B, E, and H, march for Lander's Road, in the southern part of Oregon, with the view of affording protection to emigrants against marauders and Indians, and of chastising depredators, during Summer and Autumn. Assistant-Surgeon BREWER is assigned to this command. The commanding officer is to establish his dépôt, with a sufficient guard, at some suitable point in the vicinity of the junction of the Soda Springs and Lander's Road, or where the latter crosses Pont Neuf River, from whence he will make detachments, with pack animals, in sufficient strength to patrol the roads in all directions towards Soda Springs and the City of Rocks, extending the march beyond these points as circumstances may require. He will also open communications and concert measures with the Commander of the detachment of troops, which it is understood is to be ordered from the Department of Oregon, to take post at or in the vicinity of the City of Rocks. These troops will be rationed for five months, and beef is to be issued to destitute emigrants. Transportation will be limited to absolute wants, each man to be supplied with one hundred rounds of cartridges. The troops from Utah for New-Mexico will proceed by way of Col. LORING's trail, and not by the Spanish Cañon, as previously ordered. Brevet Major BABBITT, Assistant Quartermaster, is assigned to duty as principal Quartermaster of the Department of Oregon, receiving pay but not allowance of brevet grade. Lieutenants FINK, of the Eighth Infantry, and AMORY, of the Seventh Infantry, of the recruiting service, are transferred, the former to the Western and the latter to the Eastern Department. They will report accordingly.

THE WORK ON THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The House is in better mood to-night, and the Senate amendments, making provisions for continuing the work on the public buildings, are being adopted. The proviso to the appropriation for marble columns for the Capitol, requiring the marble to be of American production, was carried by only one majority. This secures the job to CONNELLY & Co., of Baltimore, as there is only one quarry which can furnish them; and defeats the scheme for Italian marble. Strange to say, many Administration Democrats voted against the appropriations for public buildings, giving it as a reason, that no money should be voted until after the Baltimore Convention had adjourned. If the Government was to be broden up, it was unnecessary they contended to spend money at this time.

MR. FLORENCE'S EXPUNGING RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. FLORENCE offered his expunging resolutions to day, but they were objected to by the Democrats, in view of the fact that they would be voted down by a large majority. The Republicans were anxious to have a vote on them.

The failure in Baltimore to have delegates pledged to abide the decision of the Convention is regarded as unfavorable to Mr. DOUGLAS. The ruling of Mr. CUSHING, excluding the seceders, produced intense excitement here among the Anti-Douglas men. Others think it would have been politic in Mr. DOUGLAS friends to admit them.

THE WAR-SLOOP AMENDMENTS LOST.

Both houses are rushing the Appropriation bills through, after debating the amendments of Mr. MALLORY, proposing seven, and Mr. WILSON, proposing three, additional war-sloops, to be used against slavers. The Senate voted both amendments down by large majorities.

THE TARIFF BILL AND THE TARIFF OF 1846.

Senator LANE gave notice that when the Tariff bill came up he should move a substitute, reëstablishing the tariff of 1846.

Q.

For the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 18.

Mr. HATCH's special report on the commercial intercourse between the United States and the British Provinces has been communicated to Congress. He makes elaborate statements to show the disastrous effects of the reciprocity treaty on our country, and says the only proper, radical and sufficient remedy beyond a question is its speedy abrogation. *Per contra*, JAMES N. TAYLOR, another Special Commissioner, says he can safely aver that there is an entire sentiment west of Buffalo on the line of the great lakes, and that is, hostility to the abrogation of the treaty. If any change is demanded, it is in favor of its territorial extension to the new province soon to be organized west of Minnesota in British Columbia, so as to merit the designation of a Zollverein or Customs Union.

The National Executive Committee of the Union party, of which Hon. A. R. BOTELER is Chairman, hold meetings daily, and are making preparations, it is said, for a vigorous prosecution of the canvass.

At the solicitation of Hon. Mr. FARNSWORTH, the Post-Office Department has determined to establish a branch post-office in West Chicago.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 18.

Several private bills were passed.

The Naval Appropriation bill was taken up.

The amendment providing three steamers for the suppression of the African Slave-trade was debated at length.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) advocated the necessity of increasing the squadron on the Coast of Africa for suppressing the slave trade.

Mr. MALLORY, of Florida, (Dem.,) was opposed to the United States interfering in the suppression of the slave trade between Cuba and Africa, although he was opposed to the trade between this country and Africa.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) said: I desire to occupy a few moments on this subject of the suppression of the African Slave-trade; reserving much that I may have to say for a more elaborate examination of the question hereafter. I am unwilling that we should sit here self-deluded and cheated about this business. It is about time to come to some understanding with ourselves, and especially with the British Government in relation to this African Slave-trade. I think we should come to some understanding about *doing*, instead of contriving how *not* to do. After the emancipation of her slaves in the West Indies by Great Britain, they established a system of apprenticeship, and after this they endeavored to establish a system for the emigration of voluntary laborers; but when they undertook to put this plan in operation, they found no laborers willing to emigrate. They have tried various ways to obtain laborers, finding that their emancipated slaves did not work as well as they desired and had hoped. But the British Government has of late pushed forward the system of capturing these Africans and sending them to Sierra Leone and St. Helena, and there they are for a time furnished with provisions and means to recover from the effects of their captivity. But they are soon delivered up as servants, and directed to become voluntary laborers for the British Colonies in the West India Islands. I have seen the returns made by gentlemen who have examined these establishments, and from them the great purpose of the British Government seems to be to obtain voluntary labor to send to her Colonies. The British Government gives five pounds ($25) per head for all that are captured. And what is the effect of this? It is that the coasters, British and American, have no inducement to prevent the shipping of slaves; on the contrary, the inducement is to let them ship as many as they please, and then catch as many as they can, for the purpose of getting the prize money, and also that the British Government may carry them to their tropical colonies, where they may become laborers. Yet we are to go on and hire our own men, furnish our own ships, give a hundred dollars each to capture them, and another hundred to carry them back. This is not exactly an enterprise that pays. It is a bad business in a pecuniary point of view, nor can much be said for it in point of humanity. And I am exceedingly unwilling to sit here and to be the dupe of my own delusion.

There is a way of really preventing and entirely destroying the African Slave-trade; and if the American and British Governments will seriously set about the work, it will be very easily done. The knowledge of that coast of Africa has been very essentially developed within the last ten years. The palm-oil trade has almost entirely grown up in that period. We can obtain all the information we want if we desire to have it. What is called the African fever has been found not to reach a mile from the coast, and scarcely ever a half mile; and the whole region of the west coast of Africa, where this trade is carried on, only comprises about three hundred miles. The points where the shipments are made are as well known as are most of the harbors on the coast of North America. If they change the places of shipment, a knowledge of the new places can be easily obtained. The slavers might easily be watched, as it takes weeks to obtain a cargo of Africans.

Mr. COLLAMER then briefly referred to the case of the *Orion*, which on being liberated immediately returned to Africa. This whole business, he said, is not managed with the sagacity with which sensible Yankees generally manage their affairs. So long as there is an inducement for the British Government to catch these Africans to make laborers, or for the purpose of getting prize money, just so long will this traffic go on and we shall be self-deluded and self-cheated in the whole transaction.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, (Dem.,) said he was very much impressed with the remarks of the Senator from Vermont. If the facts can only be brought to light we shall see what has been the true policy of the British Government in this suppression of the African Slave-trade. As long as this treaty exists, he was in favor of a fair and honest execution of it on the part of the British Government. He had seen evidences enough to convince him that all the professions of the British Government about the extinction of this traffic, and all her professions of humanity, are utterly hollow and insincere. She did adopt the policy in her Colonies of extinguishing Slavery, but she has never shown to the world what the effect of that policy has been, namely, destruction of her colonies; but she has endeavored clandestinely and treacherously to supply the deficiency by the importation of apprentices. He had been very much impressed with a remarkable colloquy which took place some three years ago, at the time the Emperor of France instituted the policy of bringing, under the auspices of the French Government, ten thousand of these alleged African apprentices. The British Government entered a protest, declaring that this was merely a pretext, on the part of France, to get these Africans to be used really as slaves. The reply which France made through Count WALEWSKI, her Minister, was in effect that the mouth of Great Britain was closed till she could explain to France, and the world, her participation in the Coolie trade, and it was rumored at the time, that Great Britain proceeded no further in the matter. The American Minister at Paris thought this so important that he asked the consent of Count WALEWSKI to transmit the conversation to this country, to which WALEWSKI agreed, and wrote it out and it was dispatched to the Department here. That was the conduct of Great Britain in her pretended remonstrance to France. There it began and there it ended; and the Coolie trade, which certainly is as bad, if not infinitely worse, than the African Slave-trade, goes under the British flag. From all this he felt warranted in saying that the Government of Great Britain, with all that extraordinary pretension which she has caused to ring through the world, of being the great leader in the extinction of the African Slave-trade, is utterly hypocritical and hollow; and that she stands to-day disloyal to her race and her age. Such being the position of Great Britain, he should despair of any attempt to induce her to carry into effect any true, just and honest execution of any treaty stipulation which she has made with us on this subject. Her interest, and her policy, are at war, and her policy will not let her disclose the fact of that antagonistic position, and so she pursues one path while professing the other. We have had four slave ships captured on the coast of Cuba within the last twelve months, all made by American cruisers, and he had not heard of a single ship being captured by a British vessel. But he did know that such was the zeal of the Government some years ago, that it came very near to bringing about trouble between that Government and this, by interfering with our commerce. He thought we should find it to be the true policy of this Government to cancel all treaty obligations with Great Britain on this subject, and let whatever remains to be done on our part be done separately.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.)—It is not my policy to defend the course of Great Britain in relation to the Slave-trade. She may be hypocritical and false to herself and her age. All this may be true, and we and the world may arraign Great Britain before the bar of nations, and compel her to plead in defence of her policy. But assailing Great Britain does not justify us, and does not in any way relieve us from performing our treaty obligations, executing our laws, and doing the part which belongs to us as a Christian and civilized nation. It is a fact familiar to every one who has studied this question, that for the last twenty years our flag, our capital, and persons living in our country, are responsible for at least four-fifths of the Slave-trade. I have now in my hand a list of nine vessels that have sailed from the City of New-York since the 31st of December last, to engage in the Slave-trade.

Mr. HAMMOND, of South Carolina, (Dem.,) asked if the Senator had any on his list that fitted out from a Southern port.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.)—Not a great many; but I think the Senator will find that the *Echo* was fitted out in New-Orleans. At any rate, New-York and New-Orleans are the places where vessels are chiefly fitted out for the Slave-trade, for there are but few vessels fitted out in the other Southern ports for anything. A vessel sailed a few days ago from New-York, and I received a letter stating that she had sailed for the coast of Africa, as a slaver; and that three officers of the United States came to the wharf three minutes before she sailed. She sailed down the harbor, met with an accident, returned to New-York, and was arrested as a slaver. This makes ten vessels in less than six months. There can be no doubt of the fact that there has been a revival of the Slave-trade, and therefore it becomes our duty to execute our treaty obligations. We profess to keep our treaty obligations, while practically we do not. I think, Sir, that this debate will have the tendency to encourage the Slave-trade; and then it becomes the more our duty to legislate on this subject. There is nothing new in this amendment, and no new demand is made in it. I hold in my hand letters from four naval commanders, who have been on the Coast of Africa, and they all say that a few small steamers that could enter the bays and rivers of Africa, and that could sail swiftly, would be more efficient than the eighty guns we keep on that coast. There is another reason for legislating at this time. We cannot disguise the fact that there is a change in the sentiments of some of the States in relation to this trade. Five or six years ago the Charleston *Mercury* advocated the reopening of the African Slave-trade. [Mr. WILSON here read from the Charleston *Mercury* of December, 1854, and also from the Charleston *Standard*, advocating the Slave-trade.]

Mr. HAMMOND, of South Carolina, (Dem.,) said that there must be some mistake about the *Mercury*, as that paper had never advocated the Slave-trade. If the extracts read were from the *Mercury*, they must have been from some correspondent, or extracts made from some other paper. He had never known any paper in South Carolina that did advocate it, except the *Standard*, and that was in existence no longer.

Mr. WILSON read a resolution of the South Carolina Legislature, advocating the Slave-trade.

Mr. HAMMOND said those resolutions were thrown out by a large majority; and referred to the speeches of public men, and the resolutions of other States; and thought those additional reasons for legislation now.

Mr. MALLORY, of Florida, (Dem.,) denounced the conduct of Great Britain as fraud under the name of philanthropy; and said that our laws making the Slave-trade piracy were the cause of the greatest cruelty to Africans. The British Government could stop the Slave-trade in Cuba any day. He declared that no prominent man in the South was in favor of the Slave-trade. He was opposed to the amendment to purchase small steamers, and preferred to have them built.

Mr. SUMMONS, of Rhode Island (Rep.), thought it would be an action of humanity for this Government to take care of the captured Africans in this country a while, in order to give them a degree of civilization before sending them back.

Mr. WIGFALL, of Texas (Dem.), believed Mr. NELSON had no sincerity in his proposition, and he charged the South with a desire to open the slave trade, on the mere diction of some newspaper extract or communication.

Mr. SEWARD, of New York, (Rep.,) thought the Senator from Massachusetts, was perfectly sincere in trying to do something to arrest the traffic in slaves: and defended him from Mr. WIGFALL's charges. A year ago, said Mr. SEWARD, I introduced a bill containing stringent measures for the purpose of arresting this trade; I thought it was necessary to strike at our Slave-trade—not a European and foreign slave trade, but an American Slave-trade, carried on from port of the United States, acquiring slaves in Africa, and selling them either in the United States, or in Cuba and other regions. When I prepared that bill, I sought to strike at what seemed to me the root of the evil in the great commercial cities; and I frankly admit, chiefly in the city of New-York. I sought to incorporate into it provisions which would render the police of the United States, in that city, effective in preventing this traffic, so repugnant to the good sense and justice of the American people. I sought to increase the force upon the African coast by multiplying the number of small steam vessels there, at the same time fortifying the Government there by a number of Consuls who should receive inducements to reside on the coast of Africa, to detect these vessels and prevent their obtaining cargoes; and, Thirdly, to follow the vessel if she should escape from New-York, and if she escaped from the coast of Africa with a cargo, then to follow her to the United States. Also, I sought to increase the Police force within the States and to increase our Consuls within the Spanish Governments. I am bound to say that I submitted that bill to the careful consideration of gentlemen representing the Southern States, and whose opinions had been declared hostile to the Slave-trade, and I came to the conclusion, which I confessed and avowed at the close of the session, that I was satisfied that the Administration and the majority, if not the whole, of Southern Senators were in good faith desirous to arrest the Slave trade, as it is carried on in American ports, and I say the same thing now. I say, also, that the objections I found to that bill came not so much from the Slave States as from the commercial interest of New-York. Now, I wish to say that everything I have heard to-day in opposition to this bill seems to me to furnish a strong argument in its favor. It is said that the treaty with Great Britain is not fully executed on the British side, and it is said that if Great Britain chose to lay her hand on Spain, and insist upon it, the Slave-trade would cease in a day. I allude to this for the purpose of showing that circumstances have changed since this treaty stipulation was made. That treaty was made at a time when our navy was feeble and the British navy had culminated, and at a time when the British prestige covered the whole earth. Since that time, Great Britain had done all, probably, that was prudent for her to do. She had paid Spain twice over for the abolition of the Slave-trade in all her dominions, and Spain had, by [illegible] it abolished [illegible] Great Britain, since [illegible] has found [illegible] by great [illegible] States, [illegible] asked every day in her [illegible] whether she is able to prosecute her plans, [illegible] compel submission to her will, and dictate laws, [illegible] has to consider to-day whether she is able to [illegible] herself. She dares not disturb the peace of [illegible]. Under these circumstances, in my opinion, [illegible] unnecessary and unavailing for us to rely upon [illegible] Britain to act as a police for us on this question. [illegible] time we distrusted our own position, and per[illegible] our own virtue. We have grown older since that [illegible] and do not depend on Great Britain at all, and [illegible] prevent our own merchants from fitting out [illegible] ships, and our citizens from purchasing Afri[illegible] on the coast of Africa, and landing them in the [illegible] States or in Cuba. It is our Slave-trade, and [illegible] European Slave-trade that is to be suppressed. [illegible] are a powerful nation, and it is simply a point of [illegible] to apply our own power to bring this evil to an [illegible] I am not willing to say that we should abrogate this treaty. I see delinquencies and necessities on our part which we are bound to supply. This measure is a step in the right direction, and I shall vote for it. I would prefer that the bill submitted at the last session, or the bill of the Senator from Massachusetts, (Mr. Wilson,) of this session, should be per[illegible] and passed. But, in the meantime, I appeal to the Senate whether it is not a step in the right direction to furnish the Secretary of the Navy $300,000, to [illegible] or build vessels. The sum is less than you [illegible] to send home the two cargoes which have [illegible] landed in our States. It can do no [illegible] in accordance with this very [illegible] Great Britain.

Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) agreed with Mr. Simmons that we had better civilize these wild Africans before sending them back. He was in favor of abrogating that article of the treaty with Great Britain which required us to keep a squadron on the African coast, and substituting in its place an armed force to protect the American flag.

Mr. Brown, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) did not believe that any Republican would honestly say that there is any inhumanity in taking these Africans to Brazil, Cuba, and this country. Why, then, continually talk about this thing. He denied that the South were in favor of opening the Slave-trade. He was against bringing the wild Africans here to debase the slaves of his or any other State.

Mr. Mallory offered a substitute for the amendment, providing that the Secretary of the Navy be authorized to construct seven steam sloops of war, which shall not exceed fourteen feet in draft. Not agreed to. Yeas 14, nays 25.

The question was then taken on the amendment providing for the purchase of three vessels for suppressing the slave trade. Not agreed to. Yeas 18, nays 25.

Mr. Hammond offered an amendment appropriating $300,000 to pay the contract with A. W. Thompson for coal lands at Chiriqui. He advocated the necessity for the passage of the amendment, believing it just and proper.

Mr. Green advocated it as being of great importance to this Government in a commercial and political view. The establishment of a naval dépôt at Chiriqui would be the means of forming an excellent transit across the Isthmus, which would advance the best interests of the United States.

Recess from 4 to 6 o'clock.

At the reassembling of the Senate it was ascertained that no quorum was present. After waiting some time yeas and nays were taken on a motion to adjourn and a quorum was not found voting.

Mr. Fitch, of Indiana, (Dem.,) offered a resolution rescinding the recess.

The President would not entertain it as a quorum was not present.

Mr. Latham moved that the President direct the Sergeant at Arms to request Senators to attend.

After refusals to adjourn had been made, and no quorum was found present, the Senate waited again, when on a count a quorum was found present, and the Naval Appropriation bill resumed.

The amendment making a contract with Thompson for the purchase of coal lands and dépôts on each side of Chiriqui was debated at great length, and passed by yeas 25, nays 17.

The Navy Appropriation bill was then passed.

The Senate went in Executive Session.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Monday, June 18.

The House resumed the consideration of the resolution reported from the Committee on elections, declaring that Mr. Anderson is entitled to retain the seat he now occupies as Representative of the Fourth Congressional District of Kentucky.

Mr. Chrisman, contestant, again spoke in support of his claim.

Mr. Stevenson, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) spoke for, and Mr. Stratton, of New-Jersey, (Rep.,) against the contestant.

The resolution, retaining Mr. Anderson in his seat, was adopted by a vote of 112, comprising all the Republicans and Southern Oppositionists present, against 61, Democrats exclusively.

On motion of Mr. Stranahan it was resolved that compensation be allowed to Mr. Cristman to the present time.

The House then proceeded to act on the amendments to the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill, concurring in all reported in the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union on Saturday, some of which were mentioned in that day's report.

Mr. Winslow, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) made a minority report from the Covode Committee. He made a personal explanation to the effect that the charge against Mr. Scranborn was from a written communication, giving the name of forty-four witnesses. In a conversation with the writer he discovered that he had been somewhat deceived, and informed the Committee that he wished to prosecute the matter no further, and now took pleasure in saying that nothing whatever had been brought to light reflecting in any manner on that gentleman's character.

Mr. Campbell said this explanation was creditable to Mr. Winslow's head and heart, who could have been actuated by no other desire than to discharge his duty in the premises.—The friends of Mr. Scranton anticipated such a result, as they knew no stain could rest on his public or private character.

Recess from half-past 4 to 7.

The House reassembled at 7.

Mr. Florence, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) obtained unanimous consent to have a proposition read for information. He said if there was any objection he would withdraw it. The preamble sets forth that the resolution passed on the 8th condemnatory of the course and action of the President exceeded the constitutional power of the House; that it was *ex parte*, and therefore unfair toward the President; and as it was manifestly improper that such an extraordinary, illegal and unconstitutional act should remain on the journal, it resolved that on the day following the passage of this resolution, the Clerk bring in the journal containing a record of the aforesaid proceedings, when the Speaker shall draw a black line across the border and edge of the lines of said resolutions, and write in their midst in large and legible letters the words, "Expunged by order of the House of Representatives," adding thereto the date of so doing.

Mr. Haward, of Ohio, (Dem.)—Print it in your *Democratic Quarterly Review.*

A Voice—"Solitary and alone," like Benton, you put this ball in motion.

Mr. Covode, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,)—Can't we call the previous question and have a vote on it?

Messrs. Barr, of New-York, (Dem.,) and Hardeman, of Georgia, (Am.,) objected.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,)—Can't we suspend the rule to get the resolution in?

Mr. Delano—I desire to know whether the gentleman offers this resolution with the concurrence of President?

Mr. Florence—I have brought forward the resolution on my own responsibility. I said that if there is one objection made I would withdraw it, not desiring to interrupt the public business. Some Republicans were anxious to vote on the resolution, but the Speaker said this could not be done, as objections had been made to its introduction, and it having been merely read for information.

The House amended the Civil Appropriation Bill by appropriating three hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the extension of the Treasury building; three hundred thousand dollars for the prosecution of the Capitol extension, and two hundred and five thousand dollars for labor and materials for the same; for purchasing from Rice & Heebner thirty-four monolithic columns for the Capitol, at the price supplied in their supplemental contract in 1854, forty-seven thousand six hundred dollars, the material to be American marble. Adjourned.

The Japanese Matinee.

It is at last positively fixed that the operatic *matinée* which the Japanese Envoys have been invited to attend at the Academy of Music will take place to-morrow morning. The most elaborate preparations have been made to afford the Envoys the pleasure of looking at the audience, and the audience the pleasure of looking at the Envoys. We trust that these may not be stultified, as they were in Philadelphia, by the absence of the personages of the Embassy, and that the sweetness of a thousand opera-glasses will not be wasted upon scribes and messengers and body-servants. Be this as it may, the house will infallibly be crowded. As for the music, that is hardly worth mentioning. The Japanese will listen to it, but will hardly be able to understand it; the audience may be able to understand it, but will assuredly not listen to it. Nevertheless it will be worth listening to, for the opera of "Il Poliuto" is better than many pairs of striped silk trowsers; and the voices of Cortesi and Musiani will, we hope, be rapturously heard in the land, long after the *Kamis* have retired each to his own pleasant Niphonese home, and Tommy has been disemboweled for impertinence to his high-bred employers.

Acknowledgments.

We have received the following sums in answer to the appeal in the Times of Friday, in behalf of a family in distress:—

Already acknowl'd	$15 50	11 Wall-street	2 00
Anonymous	1 00	J. C. P.	5 00
E.	5 00	E. W.	1 00
Zeta	1 00	J. W. B.	10 00
William	1 00	M. C. T.	1 00
Anonymous	2 00	Anonymous	1 00
"	5 00	F.	1 00
F. A.	1 00	New-Jersey	2 00
A. H. C.	5 00	Anonymous	5 00
Anonymous	1 00	"From the Lord's Treasury"	5 00
"	1 00	Anonymous	2 00
One who would give more	5 00	R. R.	1 00
		Total	$80 50

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Explosion—Bunker Hill Regatta.

Boston, Monday, June 18.

A steam boiler of 60 horse power, connected with the Globe Mills in Newburyport, exploded this morning, nearly demolishing the boiler house, but killing nobody.

At the Bunker Hill Regatta this afternoon, the first prize for six and four oared boats was won by the *Hardee* in 14 minutes 39 seconds—2 miles—the *Heidee* was rowed by the *Sophomore* crew, and the *Thetis* which came in second, by the *Harvard* crew. The first prize for shell wherries was won by M. S. Smith, time 15 minutes 42 seconds.

Reported Offer of Brigham Young to Sell Out.

St. Louis, Monday, June 18.

The *Democrat* learns that Capt. Simpson passed through this city on Saturday, *en route* for Washington, with dispatches from Utah, containing propositions from Brigham Young to sell the Mormon property at Salt Lake to the United States, the Saints to remove to some point on the Pacific coast, either in the British Possessions or the United States.

Wreck of the British Bark Woodcock.

Gloucester, Monday, June 18.

Arrived, bark *Atlantic*, Skantz, from Cadiz May 3. Lat. 44°, Long. 32° fell in with British bark *Woodcock*, Capt. Jameson, from Caernarvon, Wales, for Boston, in a sinking condition. Took off the Captain and crew and brought them here.

Anniversary of the Battle at Bunker Hill.

Boston, Monday, June 18.

The banks, insurances offices, and many wholesale stores, are closed, to-day, in observance of th anniversary of the Battle at Bunker Hill.

There will be a fine military display this afternoon.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

Savannah, Monday, June 18.

The screw steamship *Montgomery*, of Cromwell's line from New York, arrived at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the 17th inst. All well.

The Weather at St. Johns.

St. Johns, N. F., Monday, June 18.

Clear. Thermometer, 47. Wind S. E. At Cape Race, weather clear.

Markets by Telegraph.

Buffalo, Monday, June 18.

Flour in better demand, and after the receipt of the New-York dispatch, steady. Sales, 7,000 bbls., at $4 87½@$5 12½ for Canadian and extra State from Spring Wheat; $4 83¾@$5 25 for extra Illinois and Wisconsin; $5 25@$5 37½ for extra Iowa and Michigan; $5 37½@$5 50 for extra Ohio and Indiana; $5 75@$6 50 for double extras. Wheat in good demand, and advanced 2c.@3c.; sales 11,200 bushels Chicago Spring, at $1 09½@$1 10; 5,006 bushels Canada Club at $1 10; 11,400 bushels Milwaukee Club at $1 12@$1 13; 1,000 bushels red Winter at $1 19; 1,000 white Winter at $1 37. Corn dull and nominal. Oats active, and ½c. lower; sales, 38,000 bushels; Western and Canadian at 34c. Barley and Rye nominal. Whisky steady; sales, 100 bbls., at 20c. *Canal Freights* dull at 40c. on Flour, 11c. on Wheat, and 10c. on Corn, for New-York. *Imports*, 5,000 bbls. Flour; 18,000 bush. Wheat; 59,000 bush. Corn; 3,000 bush. Oats. *Exports*, 6,000 bush. Wheat; 25,000 bush. Corn; 15,000 bush. Oats.

Oswego, Monday, June 16.

Flour unchanged, at $5@$5 25 for Common to Extra State. Wheat in moderate demand; sales 10,000 bushels Canada Club, at $1 11@$1 12, and 35,000 bushels White Canada on private terms; market closing firmer. Corn without material change; sales 12,000 bushels Illinois, at 56½c.; 58,000 bushels do. at 57c.; 10,000 bushels Indiana at 57c., to arrive. Oats advancing; sales 6,200 bushels Canadian at 36c., afloat. Barley scarce and nominal. Rye scarce; sales 15,000 bushels Canadian at 75½c. Peas quiet. Canal Freights unchanged; 26c. on Flour, 7c. on Wheat, and 6½c. on Corn to New-York. *Imports*—600 bbls. Flour; 3,500 bushels Wheat; 27,500 bushels Corn; 36,000 bushels Oats; 1,300 bushels Rye. *Exports*—2,470 bbls. Flour; 31,700 bushels Wheat; 29,300 bushels Corn.

Albany, Monday, June 18.

Flour—sales 1,200 barrels; prices unchanged. Grain inactive. Wheat—sales 600 bush. Mediterranean at $1 25; 6,000 bush. White Indiana at $1 35. Corn lower; market closing at 61c. afloat; about 25,006 bush. Western Mixed sold; 8,200 bush. were offered on 'Change. Rye—sales 600 bush. at 81c. ℔ 56 ℔s. Oats dull at 40c.@41½c.; sales 5,000 bush.

Baltimore, Monday, June 18.

Flour dull; no sales. Wheat dull and heavy; Red, $1 30@$1 35; White, $1 40@$1 55. Corn dull and lower; Yellow, 65c.@67c.; White, 70c.@74c. Provisions steady. Mess Pork, $18 25; Rump, 14c. Lard, in barrels and tierces, 13c. Whisky dull; Ohio, 21c.

Cincinnati, Monday, June 18.

Flour very dull and unsettled. Whisky steady at 17½c. Provisions unchanged and holders firm. Mess Pork held at $18@$18 25. Sight Exchange on New-York ½c. premium. Money easy at 10 ℔ cent.

The Divorce Case of Deck vs. Deck—Note from Dr. Deck.

No. 18 Exchange-place,
New-York, Monday, June 18, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I wish to correct your report of the case in the Divorce Court of England in which myself and supposed wife figure, and have figured for over seven years. My first wife was a Miss Madelina de Morveau, a grand-daughter of the celebrated French chemist, Geyton de Morveau, and who was governess in the family of the late Countess of Lovelace, daughter of Lord Byron, and residing at Oldham Park, Surrey, England. We were married in September, 1839, at the Cathedral of Dijon, Cote d'Or, France. She being a Catholic and myself a Protestant, the ceremony only being Catholic by the laws of France, the marriage was declared null and void, although by the laws of England the marriage was declared in every way legal. She retired to a Benedictine Convent, in Austria—one child, now a Lieutenant in the Algerine army, being the issue of the marriage.

Her death was reported a few months afterwards, and I subsequently married Lady C. Vere de Vere—the Clara de Vere of Tennyson. I afterwards found that Madelina de Morveau did not die till two years after my marriage with Lady Clara Vere de Vere. Now, as the Catholic law in England admits marriage in either Church to be required for a legal marriage, I claim that Miss Vere de Vere *is not nor ever was my legal wife*, therefore my marriage subsequently to Miss Louisa Halpin was and is a correct one, and she alone is my wife.

This is a case which, from its complexity, has occupied the Divorce Court both in the House of Peers and Divorce Circuit for many years.

I would name that at the opening of the case there was no proof of adultery or desertion offered—the only evidence of the former was a child, born through Miss Halpin; and as to the latter no proof can be shown, as the deed of separation was signed mutually by the parents of the respective parties, and agreed to be considered as emanating from both sides.

ISAIAH DECK, M. D.,
No. 18 Exchange-place.

From Havana.

ANOTHER QUICK PASSAGE—STATE OF THE SUGAR MARKET.

The United States Mail steamer *Quaker City* arrived at the Light-ship yesterday morning with news from Havana to Thursday, 14th, 1½ P. M. The *Quaker City* reports the weather at Havana fine and the general health of the harbor and city good. A grand ball was given on the night of the 13th inst. at the Summer Palace of the Quinta, in honor of the birthday of the Countess Serrano, which was numerously attended, and passed off with *éclat*. Major Helm, American Consul-General, has had from Washington leave of absence, and contemplates sailing on the 30th for New-York. Among the *Quaker City's* passengers are Count de Gabriac, French Minister to Mexico, and family, on their way to France. The *De Soto* arrived 14th from New-Orleans, and would sail next day for New-York.

The Sugar market is more active than at last reports, and encouraging. Stock, 290,000 boxes, against 340,000 boxes same time last year; white, 11 to 13 reals; yellow, No. 13 to 20, 8¾@11 reals; brown, No. 10 to 12, 8@8½ reals; Molasses, 3@3¼ reals, per keg; Clayed and Muscovado, 2¾ reals. Freights are somewhat better than last report.

Exchanges have been in active demand and rates have advanced on London, 13 to 13½ per cent., premium; Paris, ½ to 1 per cent.; New-York, ¾ to 1¾ per cent., premium; New-Orleans, short sight, 2½ to 3 per cent., premium.

Monument to a Huguenot Preacher.

Kingston, N. Y., Friday, June 15, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice in your paper of yesterday an article stating that the grave of Pierre Daillie, the minister of the old French Church, established at Boston by French Protestant refugees, has just been discovered in the Granary burial ground there. Another memorial of the man and olden times may not be uninteresting to your readers.

A Church was organized by the Huguenots at New-Paltz, in this County, (Ulster,) in 1680. The records of this Church, kept in the French language, have lately been recovered, through the researches of the Ulster Historical Society, and I translate from them the following entry:

"The 22d January, 1683, M. Pierre Daillie, minister of the word of God, arrived at the New-Paltz, and preached twice on the Sunday following, and proposed to the heads of the families to choose by a majority of votes of the fathers of families, an Elder and a Deacon, which they did," &c.

Yours, &c., HUGUENOT.

A hearing is now in progression before Judge Sprague, of the United States District Court at Boston, on the libel against the bark *Wanderer*, on complaint of the United States Government that she was engaged in the Slave-trade, and is thereby forfeited. The hearing will probably last several days. Attorney Woodbury for United States; J. A. Andrew and A. G. Browne for Lamar, the owner of the vessel.

THE JAPANESE IN NEW-YORK.

Their Reception by Mayor Wood and Governor Morgan.

SPECIAL ESCORT BY THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Scenes at the Metropolitan and the City Hall—The Speeches of the Occasion—How the Embassy Looked, &c.

The requisite points of etiquette having been settled, the Japanese Embassy, yesterday, in company with the Naval Commission and the Common Council Committee, called upon the Mayor and Gov. Morgan, at the City Hall.

The ever-ready Seventh Regiment was notified on Sunday night that their services would be required yesterday to escort the Embassy from the Metropolitan to the City Hall, and, through the vigorous efforts of the commissioned and non commissioned officers, about six hundred and fifty men, including the band and troop, were enabled to be present. They assembled at 12½ o'clock on Lafayette-place, and, after beating off, Col. Lefferts took command, and the Regiment marched down Broadway in fine style. On reaching the front of the Metropolitan, they formed line and were exercised in the manual by the Colonel. A detachment was ordered to either side of the main door of the hotel, and as the Ambassadors passed out they were received with presented arms, the rolling of drums, and "Hail Columbia" from the full Band. The crowd cheered a little, the ladies in the surrounding windows waved their handkerchiefs, and amid quite an enthusiastic scene the Embassy, Naval Committee and Common Council Committee entered their carriages and formed for the procession. First came a detachment of Police, next the Seventh Regiment Engineer Corps, next the Drum Corps and Band, and last the carriages containing the guests and Committee completely inclosed in the marching troops, sections of twenty-five front and two deep preceding and bringing up the rear, while from front to rear, on either side, there stretched a double line. All along Broadway the crowd was dense, the curiosity general, the Police arrangements excellent, and the approbation of the good order in which the whole procession was managed quite universal.

ARRANGEMENTS AT THE CITY HALL.

Those importunate twins, "everybody and his friend," having expressed a desire to the Common Council Committee to witness the proceedings at the City Hall, it was found that the Governor's Room was not large enough to accommodate all. There being no time to enlarge the room, the Committee of Arrangements did the next best thing, and limited the number to be admitted. During the morning even the City Hall itself was guarded at every point by a strong force of Police, and none could enter except upon the most plausible pretext of business. About 1 o'clock the Police began to clear the square in front of the Hall, and soon created a broad open space from Broadway to Printing-house-square fifty feet wide, into which none were allowed to enter. The usual chains kept the crowd back on all sides, and from that portion of the steps over which the guests were to pass. In the performance of this duty no less than a hundred and fifty policemen were engaged under the supervision of Superintendent Kennedy, Deputy-Superintendent Carpenter, Capts. Weed and Hart, and others. Each representative of the newspapers was furnished with one card of admission, and neither love nor money, nor threats, could effect the admission of a Reporter to the Governor's Room without the requisite pasteboard. The guests invited to witness the reception were provided with cards, and even Col. Duyrea, of the famous Seventh, was refused admission because his ticket was not forthcoming. Those who were in the room comprised Gov. Morgan and Staff, Adjutant-General Townsend, Quartermaster-General Mitchel, Col. Thompson, and Surgeon Agnew, Major Skidmore, Military Secretary; and Mr. Bliss, the Governor's Private Secretary; Ex-Gov. Clark, Lieut.-Col. Bellows, of Concord (N. H.) Hussars; and Col. Alex. Hamilton; Gen. Sandford's Staff; Col. Morell, Surgeons Sayre and Woodward; Major Tomes, Major Richards, and Major Foster. Of the Seventh Regiment there were Lieut.-Col. Lefferts, Major Pond, Adjutant Liebenau, Quartermaster Winchester, Paymaster Kemp; Drs. Cheeseman and Cameron; Ordnance Officer Bunker, Commissary Patten, Assistant-Quartermaster Laimbeer. There was also a Committee from the Chamber of Commerce, consisting of P. Perit, Geo. Opdyke, A. A. Lowe, J. DePeyster Ogden and J. A. Conckling, who came to ascertain when it would be acceptable for them to call upon the Embassy.

Previous to the arrival of the Japanese the crowd in the vicinity of the Hall was not large. There was a much smaller attendance, indeed, than on any like occasion, of which so extended a notice has been given. The sound of approaching music, however, soon caused a general rush for the police lines, and at about 1½ o'clock the escort commenced entering the square. First came the Seventh Regiment troop, next the famous new band with its drum corps of eighteen and forty pieces, and finally the escort itself, in the midst of which were the carriages containing the Common Council Committee, the Naval Commission, and the Japanese guests. A few of the Committee get out first, and Mr. Terence P. Smith, the efficient Sergeant-at-Arms, takes a position to open the carriage doors and help the guests out. Alderman Boole takes Simme-Buzen-no Kami immediately under his wing and proposes to enter the Hall; but they must wait for the rest to alight, and the Prince stands like a martyr, not even being allowed the privilege of taking a full view of the military during the delay. At length all the yellow-kids are on hand; have captured their respective charges, and the company marches through the long file of policemen, and the staring crowd on either side, up to the Governor's room. Here Mayor Wood is prepared to receive them. He stands behind the writing table that belonged to Washington. At one end of the table is a bunch of flowers, a glass of water and a glove, and at the other end a bouquet and the Mayor's beaver. Ald. Boole introduces Capt. Dupont, and releases the first Princes' arm; Capt. Dupont introduces Simme-Buzen-no-Kami, Ogure-Bungo-no-Kami, the two Ambassadors—the third being sick and unable to attend—and also the Treasurer and the jolly fat Governor. The half dozen officials who accompany them are not introduced, and stand modestly in the rear. While waiting for the interpreter we have a chance to look at them. With the exception of richly embroidered silk trousers, their dress is quite sombre, and consists of black or dark alpacca sacks and wrappers. All wear the two swords emblematical of rank, and also the white sandals of high dignitaries. They stand listless and unconcerned, conscious that the gaze of a hundred privileged spectators is fixedly bent upon them, yet seeming as if engaged in contemplating some deeply interesting object on the floor. They do not raise their eyes during the whole ceremony. The muscles of their faces are rigid, and though standing somewhat wearily, they are as imperturbable as a deaf, blind mute would be asleep. And yet it was evident to the close scrutinizer that the four higher officials were keen, sharp, intelligent men.

At length the interpreters arrived, and sentence by sentence, deliberately and distinctly, the Mayor delivered his welcoming address as follows:

ADDRESS OF MAYOR WOOD TO THE AMBASSADORS.

Your Excellencies: It give me pleasure to receive you. You are welcome to New-York. Though not so populous as your own great city of Jeddo, it is, nevertheless, the largest in America. We shall cheerfully show you everything of interest, and endeavor to render your sojourn among us agreeable and advantageous. Knowing the fatigue attending the numerous ceremonies through which you have passed since your arrival in this country, we shall not press any public attentions, not altogether consistent with your own wishes.

The first duty of hospitality is to render our guests happy—that you may be so while here is our earnest desire. You will not therefore be required to forego your own preferences in any way. It will be only necessary to intimate that which will be most agreeable to yourselves, and we shall readily comply.

Your Excellencies are aware that in this City lived and died Commodore Perry, a very distinguished American officer, who visited Japan in a similar capacity to that in which you now visit us, as the Envoy of peace and good will.

New-York is also the home of Hon. Townsend Harris, another eminent citizen, who is known to you as the Representative of the United States to your Government.

We recollect with grateful feelings the consideration with which the Imperial Government of Japan received and entertained these citizens of New-York, and we now gladly avail ourselves of the present opportunity to offer in return our own more feeble demonstrations of hospitality.

It is by such kindly offices towards each other that the friendship of the two countries will be secured and maintained. This City has a peculiar object in the promotion of such relations. We hope that a trade alike reciprocal and mutually advantageous will be the result, tending still stronger to bind the countries together in bonds of amity and brotherhood.

Thus the great East and the great West will be cemented by a communion of interests; while Europe, notwithstanding her boasted superiority over both of us, will learn by our example that trade can be extended without war, and that liberal principles can be disseminated without coercion.

Instead of *compelling* commercial intercourse, as some of the *enlightened* nations of Europe are now purposing to do with the East, we have obtained this privilege through the influence of the olive branch alone.

May the people of all the nations come together in like spirit, on like principles, so that the arts, civilization, liberty, self-government and universal good will shall be established among men now and forever.

I again welcome you to New-York as the honored guests of the City authorities.

REPLY OF THE EMBASSY.

Mr. Portman, the interpreter, as instructed by the Princes, replied that they acknowledged with extreme pleasure the courtesies that had been extended to them. A treaty of amity and commerce between the two countries had been ratified at Washington, and they trusted that perpetual peace and friendship would continue to exist; that commerce would be extended, and the full benefits of the treaty derived on both sides. They again thanked the Mayor for his reception, and expressed their regret that the second Ambassador, Muragake-Awage-No-Kami, could not attend. It was his sickness alone that had prevented him from being present.

GOV. MORGAN INTRODUCED.

Mayor Wood then introduced Gov. Edwin D. Morgan to the Princes, who said he was most happy to greet them upon American soil, and in the State of New-York, as representatives from the Empire of Japan. In behalf of the State he welcomed them, and in doing so expressed the hope that this, the first visit of the distinguished Ambassadors, would further the continuance of that comity and intercourse between their respective nations, which would be beneficial alike to the people of the United States and of Japan.

THE RETREAT.

Mr. Portman, by instructions of the princes, replied that they were much obliged to the Governor for his address, and they trusted that the result of the treaty would be the establishment of mutual good feeling and continued commercial prosperity for the two nations.

The major portion of those present then left, and the princes were quietly escorted by Mayor Wood and the Common Council Committee to view the numerous portraits in the room, with many of which they appeared to be pleased. The newly frescoed ceilings, the new carpet, and the clean frames made the room quite attractive. After looking at the pictures sufficiently, and being made acquainted with some of the distinguished gentlemen present, the princes were escorted to the balcony, to witness the review of the 7th Regiment. Although the parade was entirely voluntary, there were over six hundred men in the line, and with the magnificent band, and the troop, the Regiment presented an imposing display.

Col. Lefferts exercised them in the Manual and some of the manœuvres and although the Princes did not seem to take much interest, and left the balcony before the review was over, the vast crowd appreciated it, and frequently applauded heartily. The "order arms," "right shoulder shift," "ground arms," "present arms," and "charge bayonets," were very well executed, and the marching with sections of fifty and twenty-five front was splendidly done. The column was, however, somewhat broken on account of there being hardly room enough. The sun's rays were scorching, however, and after successively trying the use of his fan, Alderman Boole's hat, and an umbrella, to shield him, the Prince was probably excusable for retreating.

After a long delay, during which the Common Council Committee were kept waiting on the steps, the carriages were brought up. The first Prince and Col. Dupont occupied the back seat of the first barouche, and Alderman Boole the front seat. The third Prince and Capt. Lee and Alderman Cornell occupied similar positions in the second barouche; while the balance of sandals, silk trowsers, yellow kids and white hats were stowed in the remaining carriages.

The same order observed in leaving was preserved in returning to the hotel; and what with the splendid display of the Seventh Regiment, the excellent police arrangements, and the absence of a crowd from the Governor's Room, the occasion was one of the most interesting of the kind ever witnessed at the City Hall.

OTHER JAPANESE DOINGS YESTERDAY.

In the morning the Consul and Vice-Consul of the Netherlands to the United States, Messrs. R. C. Burlage and J. E. Zimmerman, called upon the Embassy and were courteously received. Their stay was but short, and their conversation quite formal.

The under Japanese officials have already become quite domesticated at the Metropolitan. They roam about the house and stroll into the Garden or Niblo's Theatre quite at home. This last amusement, unconsciously to them, no doubt, is turned to account by the proprietors of the Theatre, who have a huge placard in front of their premises, announcing that the Japanese walk in the garden, and that the price of admission is fifty cents. This is emphatically the most practical method of making money out of the guests yet known, or at least yet practiced, except at Philadelphia. A number of officers visited a neighboring photographic gallery, and had their portraits taken; and others strolled up Broadway, accompanied by policemen to protect them from the crowd.

One of the neatest presents yet made to the Embassy was given yesterday morning by Mr. Benjamin Wood, the Mayor's brother. It consisted of a perfect floral temple, large enough for a man to sit in it comfortably. All portions of the framework were concealed by thickly set flowers, while the corners were studded with bouquets of rarest hue, and most delicious. It was, indeed, "a glossy bower of coolest foliage," and was received with evident delight by the princes.

Thus far the New-York crowds have numbered far less than those of other cities visited by the Japanese, and there has been little or none of that rudeness heretofore manifested as the Embassy passes. There is, however, great disappointment in the personal appearance of the great Easterns, and a wide-spread opinion that they have been a little overrated. Tommy's reputation is, however, undying; and, though somewhat secluded yesterday and Sunday, he will doubtless soon resume his wonted sprightliness.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st. 3d-av. and 29th-st., New-York.

Ashcroft's Low Water Detector.

FOR PREVENTING THE EXPLOSION OF STEAM BOILERS.

The only reliable invention in the world that is infallible for this purpose.

ASHCROFT & CO., No. 50 John-st., New-York.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
THE BEST IN USE.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

George B. Sloat & Co.'s

CELEBRATED ELLIPTIC LOCK-STICH AND SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE.
G. H. COLLINS, No. 480 Broadway.

Whisky.—S. T. SUIT'S KENTUCKY SALT RIVER BOURBON. Sold by all druggists.

HEGEMAN & CO.,
Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, New-York.

Chilton on the Croton.

The DIAPHRAGM FILTER, manufactured by Messrs. McKENZIE & O'HARA, is the kind of Porous Filter to which I alluded in my recent report to the Croton Board. I consider the artificial sandstone which constitutes the filtering medium to be an excellent article for the purpose. The instrument is quite durable, and only requires to be reversed occasionally to insure its action. JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist.

Paulownia,

THE PERFUME OF JAPAN,
An Extract for the Handkerchief.
Prepared only by
PHALON & SON, New York.
For sale by all Druggists.

Death to Vermin.

MEYER'S MIRACULOUS
VERMIN DESTROYER,
EXTERMINATES RATS AND MICE, WATER BUGS, ROACHES, GARDEN PLANTS, &c.
Principal Dépôt No. 612 Broadway. Sold also by all druggists.

Barry's Tricopherous

is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING, AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Parents, Teachers and Others should secure for themselves and their children a careful PHRENOLOGICAL EXAMINATION, by Prof. FOWLER, No. 308 Broadway, who would point out all their peculiar traits of character and talent, and what calling in life would be best for each, to insure virtue, health, happiness and success.

The Stereoscopic Emporium.

E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. *Catalogues* sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.
VIEWS OF RESIDENCES AND OUT-DOOR GROUPS TAKEN.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

John B Dunham,

OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.
Nos. 75 to 85 East 13th-st., New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine.

They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

"Fragrant Japonica."—Dupuy's New Perfume.—An olfactory delight distilled from Japanese flowers distinguished by their most delightful fragrance. By EUG. DUPUY, Chemist, No. 609 Broadway. Sold everywhere.

Country Seat at Auction.—Spring Side, Tarry town. This valuable property will be offered, we understand, at public sale on Wednesday, June 20, at 1 o'clock, on the premises. See descriptive advertisement in another column.

Shirts.—Fine and cross-plait French bosom shirts, ready-made and made to order from measure. French and English Neck Ties of the latest importation. L. U. SILLECK & CO., corner of Fulton and William-sts.

Boats—Pleasure Boats.—All families going to the water side should now select their boats. We are selling large numbers, wooden and metallic. INGERSOLL'S, No. 243 South-st., near Pike st.

Japanese Coin, and a Beautiful Assortment of Japanese Goods, of all descriptions, for sale at WHITE the Hatter's, Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

First and only Importation, the Jeddo Hats, of woven straw. For sale only by GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Broadway Surpassed in Straw Goods, &c.—Every variety and style of hats and caps at reduced rates. KELLOGG, No. 381 Canal street.

Silk Braid Caps, Gilt and Leather Belts, HAIR NETS, FANS OF ALL KINDS, SLIDES, FANCY HAIR PINS, and many other NEW GOODS now landing from steamers *Africa* and *Arago*, for sale to the trade by HUGHES, DUPUY & CREHANGE, No. 341 Broadway, up stairs.

Fireworks.—Those intending to have either public or private display on the Fourth of July, should remember that even a small piece of colored Fireworks, made by a careless manufacturer, may endanger their property and life; therefore they should purchase only the works of EDGE, a well-known and careful maker. His Dépôt is at No. 172 Broadway, corner of Maiden-lane.

Removal.

BALL, BLACK & CO., in vacating their old premises, corner Broadway and Murray sts, will close for a few days preparatory to opening their new store, corner of Broadway and Prince sts., of which due notice will be given.

Dr. Marsh continues to apply his Radical Cure Truss with success, in effecting cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee-Caps, and all surgical appliances, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Superior Dress Shirts to Order.

Manufactured by S. A. Hutchinson, and a perfect fit guaranteed, at UNION ADAMS', No. 637 Broadway.

Bloom Beaver.—Gentlemen's Dress Hat, the leading style for Summer, introduced by GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

MARRIED.

Lalor—Kelly.—In this City, on Thursday, June 7, at the residence of the bride's father, No. 21 Irving place, by Rev. Wm. Quinn, Daniel Lalor to Miss Addie, daughter of James Kelly, all of this City.

Whiting—Davidson.—In Brooklyn on Monday, June 18, by Rev. George C. Lucas, George W. Whiting to Lizzie E., daughter of John Davidson, Esq.

Driggs—Dean.—On Saturday, June 16, by Rev. John Q. Adams, Jones Driggs, of New-York, to Miss Mary F. Dean, of Peekskill.

Mitchell—Curry.—Near Peekskill, on Thursday, June 7, by Rev. Benjamin Curry, Grove P. Mitchell and Miss Jane S., daughter of the officiating clergyman.

Hyatt—Haight.—At Nyack, on Sunday, June 17, by Rev. Joseph Cory, Warren G. Hyatt of Tarrytown, to Miss Amelia Haight, of Spring Valley, Rockland County, N. Y.

Parker—Perrine.—In Spotswood, N. J., on Wednesday, June 13, at St. Peter's Church, by Rev. Thomas Lyle John L. Parker, of New-York, to Miss Sarah A. Perrine, daughter of John Perrine, Esq, Bloomfield Hall, N. J.

DIED.

Dodge.—In this City, on Sunday, June 17, Mrs. Elizabeth, relict of Jeremiah Dodge, deceased, in her 78th year.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her sons, Charles J., Jeremiah, Edward M., James R., and John R., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her son, Charles J. Dodge, No. 84 Columbia st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

Kelsey.—In this City, on Monday, June 18, Henry E., youngest son of Henry E. and Amanda W. Kelsey, aged 10 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) at 1½ o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 84 Stanton-st.

Ranney.—In this City, on Monday, June 18, Annie Lorraine, daughter of Dr. E. W. and A. C. Ranney, aged 1 year and 5 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her parents, No. 367 West 23d st., this day, (Tuesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

Purdy.—In this City, on Monday, June 18, after an illness of five days, Charles V., son of Lovell and Mary S. Purdy, aged 13 years and 8 months.

His relatives and young friends are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

Lennon.—In this City, on Sunday, June 17, of consumption, Juliette M., daughter of the late James and Mary Lennon, in the 25th year of her age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, No. 516 Grand-st., on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock.

☞ California papers please copy.

Wilbur.—In this City, on Sunday morning, June 17, Mrs. Emma Wilbur, aged 60 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 766 Greenw[illegible] [illegible]

Holly.—In this City, on Saturday ev[illegible], June 16, David William, eldest son of the late [illegible] C. and Charlotte M. Holly, in the 44th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, from his late residence, No. 93 West 48th-st., on Tuesday afternoon, June 19, at 3½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery.

Everett.—In this City, on Saturday, June 16, Edwd. C. Everett, aged 27 years.

His friends, and those of his father, Silas K. Everett, are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of the latter, No. 29 West 15th-st., on Tuesday, June 19, at 3½ o'clock P. M., without further notice.

Styles.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, June 18, Mary Sophie, infant daughter of Michael H. R. and Frances Mary Styles.

Funeral to-day, (Tuesday,) June 19, at 1 o'clock.

Benham.—At Fresh Kills, Staten Island, on Sunday, June 17, at his late residence, Timothy G. Benham, Lieutenant-Commandant in the U. S. Navy, aged 6[illegible] years.

The friends and relatives of the deceased are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, June 19, at 2 o'clock P. M., from St. Andrew's Church, Richmond, without further notice.

☞ New-Haven papers please copy.

Ward.—In Newark, N. J., on Sunday, June 17, Catharine Almira Morris, daughter of Marcus L. and Susan L. Ward, in the 11th year of her age

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) June 19, at 4 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her father, No. 51 Washington-st., Newark, without further invitation.

Burnham.—In Bronxville, Westchester County, on Monday morning, June 18, Mrs. Maria Burnham, in the 70th year of her age.

Notice of funeral in the papers of to morrow morning.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class, No. 289, June 18, 1860.

15, 44, 42, 75, 74, 3, 9, 31, 23, 14, 28, 62, 26.

Class No. 290, June 18, 1860.

58, 50, 8, 64, 51, 19, 69, 30, 14, 23, 67, 65, 44, 43.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., June 18 1860.

GEO. C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to

WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

R R. R.

Gesundheit ist Besser, als Krankheit!

THINK OF IT.
SICK FOR THIRTEEN YEARS.
SUPERIORITY OF RADWAY'S READY RELIEF AND PILLS TO ALL OTHER SYSTEMS OF MEDICATION POSITIVELY ESTABLISHED.

Let those who doubt read the following letter from Mr. Joseph Smeare, a respectable citizen of Quincy, Ill.:

Quincy, Ill., May, 1860.

Dr. Radway & Co.:

I became diseased thirteen years ago and have been diseased ever since. I have doctored with the best physicians in this place, (Quincy, Ill.,) but grew worse under their treatment. I have tried a variety of the popular advertised remedies, with no better success. Nothing, no, nothing did me any good, until I tried RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,

Then, for the first time in 13 long years of anguish, misery and disease I felt ease and comfort; pains, aches and infirmities left me, and I was again able to enjoy life. My disease was all over my body and through my system. Doctors called it by different names. I was lame, crippled had breakings-out over my body, pains and aches in all my limbs, headaches, pains in the stomach after eating, could not sleep well, nor do anything like a healthy man should do; in fact, I was miserable. With the Ready Relief I took

RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS
AND
RENOVATING RESOLVENT.

All my pains and aches have left me; my sores are healed, my blood is pure. I can sleep well, and feel as vigorous, strong and healthy as any man desires.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is sold for 25c., 50c., and $1 per bottle.
RENOVATING RESOLVENT, $1 per bottle.
RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS, 25c. per box.
RADWAY & CO., No. 23 John-st., New-York.

SPLENDID PORTRAIT OF
TOMMY.
ARRIVAL OF THE JAPANESE.
SCENES IN THE METROPOLIS.
SEE THE
NEW-YORK ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

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S. T. SUIT advertises that HEGEMAN & CO. are agents for the sale of no other Whisky but his, and that they recommend his exclusively. Our MILLS' BOURBONIA WHISKY is in their different stores for sale, and we have advertised them by consent, as agents for its sale. They further disclaim having any knowledge of the advertisement of SUIT as it appeared in the papers. On the contrary, our Whisky is recommended for its superior quality.

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SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE,
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO.
P. O. address, Box No. 3,600. No. 48 Cedar-st.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The annual meeting of the Alumni Association of this Institution will be held in the University on THURSDAY, 21st inst., at 4 P. M. The collation will be furnished at the same time and place.

HOWARD CROSBY, President.
HANSON C. GIBSON, Secretary.

A STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL BY THE ladies of the Gethsemane Baptist Church, will be held in the Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st., TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, June 19 and 20. Tickets 25 cents, at the door each evening.

MRS. WINSLOW,
AN EXPERIENCED NURSE AND FEMALE PHYSICIAN, HAS A
SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,
which greatly facilitates the process of Teething by softening the gums and reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS A BOTTLE.

None genuine unless the fac simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS.—THE BEST PILLS now before the public for the cure of costiveness, billious and liver complaints, sick headache, &c.

MOFFAT'S PHŒNIX BITTERS cures dyspepsia, fever and ague, &c. Sold by all druggists, and by W. B. MOFFAT, No. 335 Broadway.

KNAPP'S SPRING AND SUMMER BEVERAGE.

Every person can now make this delightful and healthy beverage by using Knapp's Concentrated Extracts of Roots. A more pleasant and healthy beverage is not known. Sold in bottles at 25 cents, 50 cents and $2 each, with full directions for making it. General dépôt 362 Hudson-st. Sold by all wholesale druggists.

HARPER'S
NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.
No. CXXII.] CONTENTS. [J[illegible]

AMONG THE NAIL-MAKERS.

Illustrations.—Iron Works at Boonton—Capt. Blivens—The Team—Boy Overboard—Going over the Plane—An Old Homestead—The Plane at Rockaway—The Blast Furnace—Opening the Flask—Interior of Blast Furnace—Drawing off the Lava—Puddling Furnace—Puddling—Squeezer and Ball Trolly—Saurian Squeezer—The Puddling Ball-Train—Cutting the Bars—Cutting Nail-Plates—Heating-Furnace and Nail-Machine—Cutting and Trimming Staves—Clamp and Plate—Filling the Casks.

BEFORE THE MIRROR.

ANCIENT MONUMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES. No. III. By E. G. Squier.

Illustrations.—The Great Serpent—Stone Temple, Stanton Drew, England—Graded Way, Piketon Ohio—Sepulchral Mounds, Chillicothe—Section of Sepulchral Mound—Timber Sarcophagus—Section of Sacrificial Mound—Plan and Section of Altar—Vase from the Mounds—Ancient Works, Washington County, Mississippi—Ancient Works, Lafayette County, Mississippi—Temple Mound, Marietta, Ohio—Animal-Shaped Mounds, Wisconsin—Forms of Animal-Shaped Mounds—Mounds of Observation—Copper Axes—Copper Implements—Vase from the Mounds—Human Head—Bird—Beads—Copper Bracelets—Copper Gorget—Copper Disks.

A PLEA FOR A MONSTER.

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THE CRUISE OF THE TWO DEACONS, In Eight Chapters.

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Chapter II. The Wife of One Deacon.

Chapter III. The Two Deacons.

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A VOICE FROM THE STREET.

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Chapter VI. Cecelia's Successor.

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FOUND IN AN APRON POCKET.

MONTHLY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

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OUR FOREIGN BUREAU.

EDITOR'S DRAWER.

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FASHIONS FOR JULY.

Illustrations.—Home Toilet—Traveling Dress—Dress Cap.

The Publishers of HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE refer to the present and preceding numbers—being the First and Second of the Twenty-first Volume—as showing the tone and character of the numbers which will follow. While foreign literature will continue to receive its due share of attention, the special object of the Publishers will be to make the Magazine an exponent of American Life and Thought. The Series of Papers on American Character and Scenery will be continued until every section of our country has been delineated with Pen and Pencil. The Papers on New-England by our Southern Correspondent, "Porte Crayon," the first of which appeared in the June number, will be alternated with a Series of profusely illustrated articles upon the Northwest. Almost every Paper in the recent numbers of the Magazine has been the subject of special commendations from the Press.

TERMS.

One Copy for One Year.................. [illegible]
Two Copies for One Year................ 5 [illegible]
Three or more Copies for One Year (each)........ 2 [illegible]

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Bound volumes of the Magazine.

Twenty semi-annual volumes of the Magazine have been published. We will send by Mail, postage paid, to any place in the United States within 3,000 miles of New-York, any of these volumes, neatly and uniformly bound in muslin, upon the receipt of two dollars per volume. When complete sets are purchased, we will make a discount of twenty-five per cent, forwarding the volumes by express, the freight being at the expense of the purchaser.

These twenty volumes of the Magazine contain matter equivalent to one hundred and twenty ordinary octavo volumes, and are illustrated by more than seven thousand engravings, executed in the highest style of the art. HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers.

SPLENDID PORTRAIT OF
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ARRIVAL OF THE JAPANESE.
SCENES IN THE METROPOLIS.
SEE THE
NEW-YORK ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

ALL HAIL.
PRICES REDUCED.
THE GLORIOUS FOURTH OF JULY IS COMING,
SO IS THE GREAT JAPANESE EMBASSY,
WITH DRUMS AND TRUMPETS.
NOW IS THE TIME
TO GO TO
F. B. BALDWIN'S
GREAT MODEL CLOTHING WAREROOMS,
NOS. 70 AND 72 BOWERY,

And get a cheap and splendid fit out. You will find at our great model Show rooms the most rich and splendid fitting garments of every description, color, shade and texture, made up in the most fashionable and tasty style. No establishment in the world can spread out a more rich and varied stock of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods than you will find at

NOS. 70 AND 72 BOWERY.
THE CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

is very complete and full. We have a splendid selection of Children's Dress and Fancy Clothing, made up from beautiful styles of goods, cut and trimmed with great taste and finish, from the very latest Paris styles and patterns.

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NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY.
AND
PRINTER'S WAREHOUSE,
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TYPE,
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An experience of half a century in the business, together with extensive variety of both

PLAIN AND FANCY FACES

collected during that time, enables us to fill orders for NEWSPAPER, BOOK AND JOB OFFICES, complete, with promptitude and fidelity.

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STRAWBERRIES! SOMETHING NEW!! Just out—For serving strawberries and other fruits, a beautiful silver-plated dish, with colored glass vase, which makes the delicious fruit look immensely [illegible] tempting. At retail and wholesale, by LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

SPLENDID PORTRAIT OF
TOMMY.
ARRIVAL OF THE JAPANESE.
SCENES IN THE METROPOLIS.
SEE THE
NEW-YORK ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

HEALTH AND LONG LIFE.—MANY ELDERLY persons of both sexes, who feel that they need something to reinforce their debilitated systems, are afraid to resort to ordinary stimulants because they know the temporary excitement they produce is followed by terrible prostration. Precisely what they require is supplied in HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. This great restorative combines the tonic elements they need, and its operation is not momentary but permanent. The strength it imparts remains, and increases day by day if the Bitters are taken regularly in conformity with the directions on the bottle. That health may be recovered and life prolonged by its use, there is no manner of doubt. We commend it to all who suffer from Dyspepsia Diarrhea, Dysentery, general debility, or the natural decay consequent upon advancing age.

DOCK PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—At Williamsburgh, situated on the south-westerly corner of 1st and South 9th sts., near the Peck-slip and Roosevelt-st. ferries, being 150 feet on 1st-st., and extending 380 feet on South 9th-st. to the East River. Having a water front of 150 feet, and return dock of about 175 feet, with the right of extending blocks and bridges 260 feet into the river, containing about 32 lots of ground. Depth at low water in front of bulkhead about 16 feet. For further particulars apply to EVANDER BERRY, No. 40 1st-st.

DON'T YOU WANT WHISKERS OR moustaches? Yes, but mine won't grow naturally? Then, why don't you use my ONGUENT? which will force them to grow on the smoothest face in six weeks after using it, without stain or any injury to the skin. Price $1. Sold everywhere.

R. G. GRAHAM, No. 109 Nassau-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and fine laundress; no objection to go a short distance in the country; understands her business perfectly. Can be seen from 9 till 3 o'clock, at No. 448 4th-av., between 31st and 32d-sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION by a very respectable young woman, Protestant, as chambermaid and waitress also fine sewing. First class families in want of such help, will apply for two days at the dry goods store of W. G. Campbell, No. 178 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a young woman; or will do general house work, cook, wash and iron; excellent City reference. Call at No. 201 West 27th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &C.—A MOST COMPETENT and valuable servant, with 7 years' character, wishes an engagement. Apply to Mr. BOOKHAM, No. 149 Grand-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—WANTED, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, nurse and seamstress, or seamstress only, by a Protestant young woman who understands cutting and fitting; good City references given, and no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; or as waitress in a private family. Good City reference. Call at No. 240 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., side door, front room over the bakery, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a Scotch Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family, and is a girl of respectability and neat personal appearance, fully competent in the above capacity and very highly recommended from her last place. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION by an experienced Scotch Protestant woman, capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth; can bring it up with the bottle if required; good City reference. Apply at No. 54 12th-st., second door west of Broadway, second floor.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE COLORED WOMAN wishes to get a situation as cook; she understands her business in all its branches; would have no objection to a place for the Springs or the City; can give the best of City references from first-class places. Call to-day at No. 154 Sullivan-st., from 10 to 6, in the basement.

AS COOK.—A COOK'S SITUATION WANTED, by a competent woman, in a private family or first-class boarding-house; the country preferred for the Summer; the advertiser understands the business thoroughly, either in City or country; can give the best of City references as to character and ability. Call at No. 120 East 20th-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as cook; is a first-rate cook; understands all kinds of cooking, soups, pastries and game; perfectly understands her business, and will give entire satisfaction; the best of City reference given. Address No. 116 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-rate cook; understands meats, soups, baking and pastry; no objections to assist with the washing and ironing; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 135 13th st., between 7th and 8th avs. To be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED IN A RESPECTABLE private family as cook; understands it in all its branches; a good bread and cake baker; a short distance in the country preferred; the best of recommendations given. Call for two days at No 131 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman a situation as first-class cook, who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; no objections to a short distance in the country; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 118 Amity-st., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a colored woman, in a private family; she can furnish excellent recommendations from families in the City as to her character and capacity. Apply at the house of her present employer, No. 9 Lexington-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young Protestant woman; will assist with the washing and ironing, good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 120 8th st., between av. A and 1st av., 4th floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN experienced cook; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to go to the country with a family for the Summer. Can be seen at No. 214 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as cook; she understands her business in all its branches; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 123 West 16th st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the basement.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A GOOD cook in a private family, who perfectly understands her business in all its branches, has the best of City reference, and has no objection to go to the country. Call or address at No. 2 Washington-square, East.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wants a situation as good plain cook or washer and ironer; no objection to general house-work; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at Butler-st., corner of Hoyt st.

AS COOK AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, a situation, by a most experienced servant, as thorough cook or chambermaid; is a superior washer and ironer; furnishes most unexceptionable references, and willing to go in the country; is a really good servant and expects good wages. Apply at No. 13 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A YOUNG woman possessing excellent City reference, who is a good bread baker, wants a place as plain cook and laundress, or would do general housework in a small family. Inquire at the residence of her present employers, No. 310 West 35th-st.

AS COOK—HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, SITUATIONS by two respectable girls; one as professional cook; the other to do cooking, washing and ironing. Good reference given. Also a good laundress. Call at No. 45 Atlantic-st., between Hicks and Columbia sts., Brooklyn.

AS COOK—HOUSEMAID—WANTED, SITUATIONS by two very respectable German girls, sisters, well recommended; one as cook, and the other as chambermaid, or for general housework. Apply at No. 369 Bowery, between 3d and 4th sts.

AS COMPANION AND ATTENDANT.—A young Protestant lady is very desirous to obtain a situation as companion and attendant on an elderly or invalid lady; would assist in housekeeping, besides making herself generally useful; would not object to take the entire charge of one or two children, teaching them the rudiments of English, and plain sewing. Send a line, for one week, X., care of Mrs. Jennett, No. 425 6th-av., corner 26th-st.

AS DAIRYMAID OR COOK.—WANTED, BY a respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as dairymaid or plain cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; is a good baker; makes good butter; a short distance in the country preferred, in a small private family. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 409 West 35th-st., near 9th-av., 2d floor, back room.

AS DRESSMAKER, &c.—WANTED BY A Protestant woman, a situation as dressmaker and seamstress, or lady's maid and seamstress; has no objection to the country; the best City reference can be given. Can be seen, for two days at No. 123 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the basement.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as housekeeper, by a very efficient and strictly conscientious lady, who thoroughly understands housekeeping; also the care and management of children, if required. Advertiser can give satisfactory references. Call on or address, for three days, M. S., No 124 Willoughby-st., between Prince and Carl sts., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION wanted by an American lady, in a hotel or boarding house, or gentleman's family, or as companion to an invalid lady, or would take charge of some first-class tenement houses, or any position to obtain a respectable living; no objection to going out of the City. Call at No. 34 1st-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-aged woman, a situation to take charge of an elderly gentleman's house; or has no objection to travel with a lady or an invalid. Address X. Y. Z., Box No 161 *Times* Office.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing; understands waiting on table; would do plain cooking, washing and ironing in a small family. Can be seen at her present employer's, at No. 14 West 39th-st.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing, or to attend children and do plain sewing. Has good City reference. Apply corner 23d-st. and avenue A, Clark House, top floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Situation wanted by a respectable English Protestant young woman; no objection to travel; or would take a housekeeper's situation in a first-class hotel; Unexceptionable reference given. Apply at or address A. W., No. 294 4th-av., near 23d-st., for one week.

AS LAUNDRESS.—SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable protestant woman as first laundress; understands French fluting; has lived with the best of private families; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 22 12th-st., between 5th-av. and University-place.

AS NURSE.—A VERY RESPECTABLE COLORED girl would like a situation as nurse; she understands her business perfectly; she would like a situation where there is but one or two children; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Call, for one day, from 11 to 6 o'clock at No. 154 Sullivan-st. No objection to a country place.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE English woman, a situation to take care of an invalid lady or an old gentleman, or would take the full charge of an infant from its birth; no objection to the country; best of references. Can be seen for two days at No. 162 East 28th-st., New-York.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED AS NURSE by a competent Protestant person; takes the entire charge of an infant from birth; has unquestionable reference. Call or address GAMBLE, No. 239 Mott st., between Bleecker and Houston sts., Room No. 17, or Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

AS NURSE.—SITUATION WANTED, BY AN English Protestant girl; can take entire charge of an infant; is willing to travel; can care after children at sea, or wait on a lady. Call for three days, at No. 337 3d-av., corner of 26th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—SITUATION wanted by a Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress, or would go as chambermaid and waitress; also, as good plain cook, excellent washer and ironer, or would go as laundress. The best of City reference. Call at No. 105 West 21st-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A VERY neat, active girl wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress, also as chambermaid and waitress, in a private family; she will be found agreeable and careful; has the best of reference. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS NOW ready for City and country. German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c., capable, civil, active at the largest Institute and Home, conducted by an American Lady. No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG woman wishes a situation, understands cutting and fitting children's clothes; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's Machine, understands all kinds of family sewing; best of reference given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 408 3d-av., over the Post-office, between 30th and 31st sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant young woman, a situation as seamstress; has lived in the best families in the City; can cut and fit children's dresses, and operate on the machine, or would take care of children, and take care of the nursery; best City references. Apply, for two days, at No 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS OR LADY'S MAID.—A situation wanted by a competent person, who understands the cutting and fitting of ladies' and children's dresses and all kinds of family sewing; would be willing to travel with a family for the Summer; best of satisfaction can be given as to character and capability. Can be seen at No 36 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., second floor, front room.

AS WAITER AND CHAMBERMAID—NURSE—Wanted, situations for two capable and trustworthy young women, as servants one as waiter and chambermaid, the other as nursery or chambermaid. Any person wishing to employ one or both, will call at No. 27 West 16th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE Scotch Protestant girls and by a number of smart Protestant and other girls, for various situations in City and country. Apply at the first-class office No. 294 4th-av., near 23d-st. Twelve smart Protestant girls wanted to day.

ALL FAMILIES, HOTELS AND BOARDING-HOUSES, in City or country, can find the best selection of female and male help of all nations, viz: French, German, English, Scotch and Irish, at MORRIS COHNERT'S Employment Institute, No. 405 Broome-st., 2 blocks east of Broadway.

SERVANTS.—COMPETENT AND RELIABLE German, French, and others, with good references, for City or country, may be obtained at the Employment Society's Office, No. 51 13th-st, one door east of Broadway, formerly Bible House. German and French languages spoken. Miss HELD, Matron.

MALES.

AS BUTLER.—WANTED, BY A GENTLEMAN not now requiring his services, a situation in a private family for an English butler, of unexceptionable habits and well qualified in every way to give satisfaction to his employer. Address Box No. 1,676 General Post-office.

AS BUTLER.—WANTED, BY A MOST RESPECTABLE Protestant man, a situation in a private family; the best of City reference given. Can be seen at No. 58 Greenwich-avenue, second floor, back room.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, IN City or country, to take care of horses, or as under coachman, by a young man who has all his life been employed in taking charge of horses; has good references for honesty, sobriety and industry. Address M. K., care of John Hooper & Co., advertising agents, *Times* Building.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman, by one who thoroughly understands his business; is willing to devote his whole time to his employer; has the best of City and country reference. Can be seen at No. 88 West 28th-st., at his present employer's, for two days, or a note addressed to MICHAEL will be attended to.

AS COACHMAN.—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION wanted, by a respectable young man who thoroughly understands his business. Has the highest recommendations as to character from his last place. The best of City reference can be produced from his last employer. Address T. C., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a young man in the above capacity, who perfectly understands his business, and has the best of City references. Would take a situation to go to the country for the Summer months with a young gentleman. Address M. C., Box No 190 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED AS coachman by a young man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has the best of reference from his last place, where he has lived four years. Address M. D., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SMART SINGLE MAN wants a situation as coachman; he has given long service with the most respectable families in this City; he has just left his present situation. Address P. F., Dr. Eaton's office, No. 120 Columbia-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A SMART INtelligent young man, a situation as coachman; thoroughly understands his business, and can give good reference. Call or address No. 70 Bleecker-st, near Broadway, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—A YOUNG MAN WISHES A situation as coachman; is a careful driver and excellent groom; he understands his business well, and is kind and obliging; country preferred. Address J. D., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTS A situation, as coachman and groom, by a steady, active young man, who perfectly understands his business in all its capacities, and is willing to make himself generally useful, and is a steady and careful driver and has the best of references from his last employer as to capability and character. Address P., Box No. 196 *Times* Office

AS FARMER—COOK—HOUSEMAID.—A man, wife and daughter, wish situations; he understands the management of a farm, is a fruit and flower gardener; understands grafting and pruning of all kinds of trees; his wife is a good cook, and the daughter can do all kinds of knitting; best of references. Call for two days, at No. 114 Clinton st.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a German single man; understands his business in all its branches, and can give the best of references. Address J. K., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, a situation as gardener and coachman, by a steady, active young man who perfectly understands his business in both capacities; has the best of City references for ability and character. Address M. C., Box No. 205 *Times* Office, shall be attended to.

AS GARDENER OR COACHMAN—CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable man and wife without family;—the man, as a practical gardener, or coachman; the woman, as chambermaid or waiter; both understand their business perfectly, the best of reference. Can be seen to-day, at No. 129 Waverley-place.

AS PORTER.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN wishes a situation in a store as Porter, as he understands his business in that capacity, or to take care of horses and wagons; he knows the City well, and is a careful driver; he has filled both situations and has good reference. Address, until engaged, S. R. S., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS PRACTICAL GARDENER.—WANTED a situation by one who perfectly understands his business in all its branches, greenhouse, grapery flowers and vegetable gardening, the laying out of new places and superintendence of a gentleman's place; has the best of references for the last nine years for capability and character. Address M. J., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—A SITUATION AS WAITER IS wanted in or near the City, by a first class man; understands his business thoroughly, and can be highly recommended from his last place, one of the first families of the City, for sobriety integrity, &c. Understands the making of ice-cream and other fancy ices in a superior manner. Address No. 45 West 17th-st., for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A competent single young man, as waiter in a private family; has no objections to go to the country; can produce the best of city reference from his last employer, as to honesty and capability. Call, or address a note to P. L., at E. McEntire's, druggist, corner 18th st and Broadway; can be seen for two days.

AS WAITER.—AN ENGLISHMAN WANTS A situation in a private family as waiter; understands his business thoroughly in all its branches; best City reference. Call for 2 days at No. 462 6th-av., corner 28th-st., in the butcher's stall.

AS WAITER, &c.—A VERY INTELLIGENT boy wishes a situation in the City or country as a smart waiter. Can drive, and do any kind of light work. Has lived with a doctor in the City for the last twelve months. No objection to a trade, or any employment. Will be found faithful, honest, and diligent. Call at No. 129 Waverly-place.

A YOUNG MAN OF EDUCATION, AND with very good references would feel eternal gratitude to that person who would give him an occasion, in not too long a time, to become an owner of $46 to repay a debt; he is not afraid to work. Address A. M. C., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LAD, 14 YEARS OF AGE, IS desirous of obtaining a situation; he has just left school and residing with his parents; he can read and write both the German and English languages; his parents wishing him to get into some mercantile office or wholesale dry goods; his character is unquestionable. Apply at No 84 Oliver-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CENTRAL PARK STABLES, ON EIGHTH-AVENUE—Opposite the main entrance, corner of Broadway and 59th-st. The undersigned, having erected the above stables expressly for the accommodation of ladies and gentlemen wishing to improve themselves in the beautiful accomplishment of horseback riding, will open on MONDAY, June 11 with an entire new stock of saddle horses, &c, and would most respectfully solicit the patronage of the riding public of this City, pledging himself that no effort on his part will be spared to insure every satisfaction. In connection with the above, will be found Park phaetons, and all other carriages suitable for Park riding, to let, with or without drivers. N. B.—Horses taken on livery.
GEO. F. BELLOWS, Proprietor.

FOR SALE—ONE PAIR BAY HORSES, 6 AND 7 years old, 15 hands high, sound and kind, and can trot in three minutes to the pole, sure. Also one pair bay coach horses, 16 hands high, long tails, 6 years old sound and kind, double and single. One pair bay horses, 15 hands high, short tails, 5 years old, sound and kind, and stylish drivers, and can trot in less than 4 minutes. One pair fine stylish sorrel horses, 15½ hands high long tails, and a very desirable team. Several single horses. One superior saddle mare, perfectly broke; safe for children or ladies. To be seen at GOULD'S New-York sales stables, corner of 43d st. and 6th-av., immediately opposite the dépôt.

CARRIAGE FOR SALE.—A VERY HANDsome caleche or britt carriage in perfect order and nearly new made by Wood, Brothers & Co., of New-York, for sale low. It can be seen at first stable on Hamilton-st., south of Myrtle av., in the rear of Clinton-av., Brooklyn, L. I.

FOR SALE.—A FINE LARGE BAY HORSE SIXteen hands high kind and gentle, suitable for a coupe or express wagon, also a two seated Rockaway wagon with top, nearly new. Inquire at No. 27 South William-st.

FOR SALE.—A SADDLE HORSE, VERY stylish, 15½ hands, 6 years old. To be seen at the Metropolitan Stable corner Prince and Crosby sts inquire for HOLLISTER

TO LET FOR THE SEASON—A NEW OPEN carriage with a pair of horses and a steady driver. Can be seen at No 5 West 15th st, for four days.

STATIONERY.

DAVID WALKER, STATIONER, PRINTER and Blank-Book Manufacturer, No. 2 Park-place under the Broadway Bank. TAGS and Counting-Room NOTIONS in great variety.

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 19, 1860, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No 27 Stuyvesant-st., between 9th and 10th sts, the entire furniture contained in said house, comprising richly-carved rosewood piano forte, etagere, marble-top centre table and secretary, rosewood sofas, side chairs and rockers, in satin brocatel, oak sofa, in green reps, oak easy, arm and side chairs in leather and brocatel, oak extension dining-table, bookcase, marble-top buffet, marble-top umbrella stand and side table, mahogany wardrobe, French bedsteads and marble-top dressing bureaus, cottage furniture, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, marble mantel clock mantel and pier glasses, tea and coffee urns, cake baskets sugar bowl, Sheffield plate, with iron silver safe, white French China dinner and tea sets, cut glass ware, together with choice paintings and engravings and valuable books, among which are Bancroft's History of the United States, Cooper's and Scott's novels, Irving's works, Encyclopædia Americana, &c. &c. and an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. WILL SELL, by auction, in the Merchants' Exchange, at 12 o'clock on FRIDAY, June 29—

TEN PLOTS OF LAND, containing from 9 to 32 LOTS EACH, in the upper and most beautiful part of New-York. 80 per cent. of the purchase money may remain on mortgage; part of it for 10 years.

PLOT NO 1—9 LOTS ON BROADWAY, 215th and 216th sts. and the 10th-av. 215th-st., 100 feet wide, is now opened and graded from Broadway to the steamboat landing on the Harlem River.

PLOT NO. 2—8 LOTS, 4 on the southeast corner of 10th-av and 216th-st, and 4 on 216th-st, adjoining.

PLOT NO. 3—12 LOTS on the north side of 214th st., very near the river and steamboat dock.

PLOT NO 4—14 LOTS, 8 on Broadway; 4 adjoining on north side of 214th-st., and 2 in the rear on 213th-st.

PLOT NO. 5—12 LOTS, 8 on the 10th-av.; 2 adjoining in the rear on 212th-st. and 2 on 213th-st.

PLOT NO. 6—14 LOTS, 8 on the 10th-av; 3 adjoining in the rear on 212th and 3 on 213th-st.

PLOT NO. 7—16 LOTS, 8 on the east side of the 10th-av., 4 adjoining in the rear on 211th st. and 4 on 212th-st.

PLOT NO 8—12 LOTS adjoining the last described, 6 on the north side of 211th-st., and 6 in the rear on 212th-st.

PLOT NO. 9—32 LOTS on 211th and 212th sts. and the 9th-av., having 200 feet front on the Harlem River, where the riparian right will cover a large area of ground.

PLOT NO. 10—19 GORE LOTS, with 850 feet on the south side of 214th-st., between Broadway and the 9th av.

This property is very attractive for private residences, speculation or investment. It affords beautiful building spots in the midst of highly picturesque scenery and most agreeable society. The facilities for reaching it from the lower part of the City are frequent and rapid. It is located where ultimately the lots will become very valuable, as it is a part of the nearly level land which lies beyond the rocky shore of the Harlem River, and east of Washington Heights.

It is within one hour's time of Chambers-st. by the Hudson River trains, that leave there at 6 and 9:45 A. M., and at 1:15, 3:35, 4:15, 5:30, 7 and 10:45 P. M., (leaving 31st-st. 25 minutes later,) stopping at Tubby Hook Station, which is very near the premises. Return trains stop on the way down at 6:57, 7:34, 8:07, 10:04, and 11:55 A. M., and at 4:08, 5:50, and 9:16 P. M.

The Harlem River boats leave Peck slip Ferry at 7, 8, 9:15 and 11 A. M., 1:30, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15 and 7:15 P. M. Time to the Century House, at the foot of 215th-st., one hour and a quarter. Returning to the city every hour until 7 P. M. The 3d-av. cars arrive at and leave the steamboat landing at the upper end of the 3d-av. every five minutes.

This river route is one of the most pleasant short excursions, as the boats are under the most careful management, and the passengers usually of the first class. At the same time it affords a good opportunity for people of refined taste to admire the beautiful scenery along the upper part of the Harlem River, which, until recently, was comparatively unknown, certainly unappreciated.

Those who go up to view the property to be sold will find each plot staked at the four corners, with a number in the centre to correspond with the map, which may be obtained from the Auctioneer's office, No. 7 Pine-st., or from Mr. Post, at the Century House, on Harlem River, near the foot of 215th st.

A. H. WILSON & Co., Auctioneers.

ABSOLUTE SALE, ON ACCOUNT OF RELINQUISHING HOUSEKEEPING.—AN EXTRAORDINARY CHANCE FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.—A. H. WILSON & CO. will sell on TUESDAY, June 19, 1860, commencing at 10½ o'clock A. M., all the splendid rosewood oak and mahogany furniture in the five-story residence No. 229 West 14th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., the whole comprising the largest and most elegant assortment offered at public sale for many years. Only a small description is given in this advertisement, viz.: Superb royal velvet carpets in both parlors, three solid rosewood suits in satin brocade, statuary, marble-top centre and side tables, elegantly carved rosewood etageres and corner stands, large pier and mantel mirrors, rich lace and brocatel curtains, costly china vases, clocks, Turkish easy and reception chairs in satin and medallion reps, a large collection of choice oil-paintings tea and dining tables, rich china tea and dinner sets, heavy cut glassware, ivory and silver cutlery, gold silver and plated ware, spoons, forks, casters, cake baskets, tea service, richly embossed, &c., &c. Also, a splendid 7-octave rosewood piano forte, of superior tone and finish, stool and cover. This instrument is really worthy the notice of those in search of a good tone more than mere outside show. Chambers contain a large variety of rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, dressing bureaus with marble tops, washstands, toilet sets, beds and bedding, pure hair and spring mattresses, ingrain and Brussels carpets, cloths, mirrors, oil paintings, lounges, mahogany sofas, rockers, two fine sofa beds, basement and kitchen ware, &c., &c. Sale positive and without reserve. House to let for the balance of the year at a mere nominal rent.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, June 28, at 12 o'clock A. M., the residence of A. M. Treadwell, formerly known as the Boisaubin Property, near Madison, Morris County, N. J., containing 64 acres, lying on the road to Morristown, and near the residences of S. S. Lathrop and W. H. Gibbons, Esqrs. The access to the house by an avenue of a quarter of a mile, shaded by forest and ornamental trees of mature growth, furnishes a drive or walk of great attraction. The house, 55 feet, front by 50 deep, built of brick, in the best manner, by days' work, is two stories with basement and attic; finest of spring water in abundance carried to the attic, grounds handsomely shaded; greenhouse and grapery in full bearing, garden stocked with small fruits; also, fine apple and dwarf pear orchards. The house, garden, grapery, ice-house, carriage-house, spring, fish-pond, &c., including about 70 acres, lies on one side of the avenue, and will be sold separately from the other side.

For permits to examine the premises, apply to the Auctioneers at their office No 23 Nassau-st.

Dr. Woodruff, of Morristown, will meet any gentleman between 10 A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., daily, to show the premises, if they will write to him the day before, and the owner will be at home on Saturdays. Distance from New-York 1½ hours by Morris and Essex Railroad. This property, to a gentleman of means, presents many attractions.

L. W. SLOAT, Auctioneer.

A. K. FOSTER & CO. WILL SELL AT AUCTION at the Merchants' Exchange, on THURSDAY, June 21, the following desirable property:

That elegant four-story brown stone front house and lot known as No. 40 (old number) East 19th-st., 255 feet East of Broadway. Lot 20 feet by half the block. The house is 4 stories high high stoop and basement, with sub-cellar, about 55 feet deep. Has all the modern improvements; also, a private staircase Hall paved with marble tiles. Is built in the best manner, and has never been occupied. Title indisputable. Terms easy.

Also, those 4 splendid lots on the 1st avenue between 114th and 115th-sts. Size, 25x95. These lots are beautifully located on the East side of the avenue and are even with the grade. (2)

Also, seven fine lots on West 79th-st., North side, 100 feet East of 10th-av., 25x102 feet 2 inches. The street is 100 feet wide, and is graded, curbed and guttered. The lots are surrounded by a substantial board fence, 7 feet high and have two wells of good water on them. (3.)

Also two beautifully-located lots on 1st av., between 116th and 117th sts. 25x94 feet. (4.)

Also, those eight desirable lots on 9th-av., between 116th and 117th sts. The two corner lots are 25.11x100, the others 25x100, and about on the grade (5)

For maps and full particulars apply at No. 11 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, May 22, at 12½ o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, 50 Bonds of $1,000 each, Nos. 246 to 294 inclusive, City of Milwaukee 7 per cent., (Municipal Sinking Fund,) dated July 20, 1857, payable Aug. 1. 1877. interest coupons attached from Feb. 1, 1858; interest payable in New-York, February and August; hypothecated

The above sale is adjourned to TUESDAY, 29th inst., at same hour and place.—Dated May 22 1860

The above sale is further adjourned to TUESDAY, June 12, at the same hour and place.—Dated May 29 1860

The above sale is further adjourned to TUESDAY, July 3, at same hour and place—Dated June 12, 1860.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on TUESDAY, June 19, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No 23 Nassau st, a very fine pair of light gray horses belonging to a lady recently deceased; have been used by her for the past three years; perfectly kind and gentle in single and double harness; 9 years old; 15 3 hands high, with long flowing tails very stylish drivers, not at all afraid of a locomotive or music; a full warrantee in every particular will be given. Also, a fine coupé, built to order and lined with crimson silk Also, a double harness, made to order and not much used, with sheets, blankets &c The above will afford a rare opportunity for a private family.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, June 19 at 10½ o'clock, at No. 286 Bowery, corner of Houston-st., by order of the Administrators of Samuel Utter, deceased, 3 rosewood piano-fortes, 6 mahogany piano fortes, 2 parlor organs piano stools piano covers, furniture, &c, to close the estate, to be sold without any reserve whatever.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on TUESDAY, June 19, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No 23 Nassau-st. A pair of splendid long-tail bay horses, about 16 hands high 8 years old, very stylish, perfectly gentle in all harness, and first rate travelers, to be sold for account of whom it may concern.

J. M. TAYLOR Auctioneer

AUCTION NOTICE.—HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION—THIS DAY, at No 58 West 18th st., near 5th-av., will be sold to the highest bidder, all the contents of the house, consisting of every variety of household furniture, usually found in a first-class residence. Also an elegant Piano forte, 7-octave. Sale commences at 10½ o'clock precisely

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION—By RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, June 20 at 10½ o'clock, at the store No 44 Courtlandt-st., comprising a good variety of Summer goods, suitable both for City and country trade. Catalogues on morning of sale

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF FURNITURE.—J. H. BURLEY will sell THIS DAY at 2 o'clock at No 445 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofa beds, book cases, wardrobes, matting, Brussels and other carpets, bedding, mirrors, crockery, kitchenware, &c. FRANKLIN BROWN, Attorney.

WILLIAM MILLS, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS.—HENRY G. EVANS will sell, on TUESDAY, June 19 at 10 o'clock, at No 85 Maiden-lane a complete assortment of all kinds of crockery and glass ware. Sale positive, to close consignments.

J. & H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CROCKERY GLASS China and fancy goods, by J. & H. BARTLETT; large and positive cash sale, in lots for dealers of all kinds of salable, choice goods. Call and see a free sale.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION NOTICE.

HARDWARE TRADE SALE.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO.,
Auctioneers,
No 188 Broadway.

Will continue their sale THIS (Tuesday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock at eight months' credit, commencing with lot 2,387, with flax, cotton and hemp twine, wicks, &c., followed by

SAWS: 22 74 and 70-inch circular.

MILLSAWS: Cast-steel billet, wet, cross-cut, hand and panel saws.

Apple parers, cast-steel straw forks.

And at 11 o'clock:

70,000 superior quality Sheffield cutlery, finest offered in the sale; consisting of ivory, white bone, ebony, tipped, horn, cocoa, stag and dessert table carvers.

Also,

20 CASKS EXCELSIOR PLANTER'S HOES, bright and half bright.

By LOCKWOOD BROS., No. 45 Murray-st.
THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) JUNE 20, at 11 o'clock,
300 CASES SEASONABLE STRAW GOODS.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK.—A FULL-BLOODed Abdallah mare, 6 years old; can trot in 3:10; never trained, 14½ hands high, kind and gentle in harness or under the saddle. Also, a good top buggy, together with harness. Will be sold TO-DAY, (Tuesday,) at 1 o'clock, at No. 141 Broadway. The mare is warranted sound.

MUSICAL.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
A NEW SCALE
OVERSTRUNG BRASS
PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON-FRAME
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES,
No. 421 Broome-st.
PIANOS TO RENT.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years.

Also for sale,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
Pianos to rent.

BANJO TAUGHT
BY

GEO. C. DOBSON, the most skillful teacher of this popular instrument in the world. Mr. Dobson will guarantee to make the pupil a professional player in one quarter of lessons. Each pupil taught separately at his own residence, in New-York or Brooklyn. All pupils sending their address to Mr. Dobson will be punctually attended to. Address, as above, G. C. DOBSON, Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

STEINWAY & SON'S GOLD MEDAL
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS
Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.
Warerooms Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

1882 T. H. CHAMBERS' PIANOS. 1860
Justly celebrated for their intrinsic merits and excellence
WAREROOMS IN THE BIBLE HOUSE,
Corner of 8th-st. and 4th-av.
N. B.—Send for a circular with description of styles, prices, and list of references.

J. M. PELTON,
Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway. New-York,
First class PIANOS, MELODEONS and HARMONIUMS, fully warranted, at the lowest prices. PIANOS and MELODEONS to let, or sold on installments.

WM. HALL & SON, NO. 543 BROADWAY, BETWEEN SPRING AND PRINCE STREETS.—
DRIGGS' PATENT, or the Violin Piano.
"The best Piano existing."
ALEXANDRE ORGANS, from 5 to 16 Registers.
PRINCE & CO.'S Celebrated Melodeons; all styles.
HALL'S celebrated Guitars; Guitar Strings.
HALL'S New Patent Banjos. Violin Strings.
New Catalogue of Music, sent by mail on receipt of 7 cents in stamps.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS TO RENT AND FOR SALE.—Five new 7-octave pianos, beautiful cases and superior tone, to rent; four second-hand pianos, and two do. with Æolian, to rent; twenty melodeons, new and second-hand, for sale or rent at low prices; one second-hand 7-octave piano been used about one year, price $300, will be sold for $200. Second-hand melodeons for $30, $40, $50, $60 and $75. Second-hand pianos $50, $60, $75, $80, $130 and $150. Monthly payments received for pianos and melodeons. Pianos and melodeons tuned and repaired.
HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS, long known as the best Pianos made. PRATT'S MELODEONS. Good second-hand Pianos very low. Pianos and Melodeons to let.
T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway,
Marble Building, corner Grand-st.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No 99 Prince-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for three years.

PIANO WANTED—CITY MAKER PREFERRED; not less than 6¾-octave; to cost $150 to $200. Parties having bargains may address, giving size name of maker, how long in use, and style of finish, with the lowest price for cash, Box No. 2,152 Post-office.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO. HAVE AT their warerooms, No. 467 Broadway, new and elegant piano-fortes for $150.
Call and see them.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, IN A WHOLESALE BONnet and cap manufactory, a boy to make himself generally useful; must understand packing such goods. A boy of about 17, with good recommendations, may hear of a place by addressing BONNETS, Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY IN AN OFFICE; one residing with his parents, and in Brooklyn, preferred; wages, $50 the first year. Inquire at No. 35 Cedar-st., second floor.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY, IN AN OFFICE. Must bring good references. Call at No. 171 Broadway, Room No. 11½.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SERVANT TO do general housework. Apply on Tuesday and Wednesday mornings between 9 and 12 o'clock, at No 26 West 36th-st. None need apply unless they can give good City reference.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A NEAT, TIDY girl, one who understands general housework, in a small family. Call at, or address, No. 70 Bleecker st., near Broadway, for three days.

A LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, A FRENCH, German or Swiss person as lady's maid, to travel with an invalid lady. City references required. Apply at No 44 West 36th-st, from 9 to 11 in the morning.

A NURSE.—A SOUTHERN FAMILY COMING North want a girl about 18 years of age, to take charge of a child 3 years old, for three months. She will be required to go South to meet them, leaving here about the 5th of July and returning about the 15th. Inquire, with good references, of JOHNSON, SHEPHERD & SAUNDERS, No. 27 Murray-st.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, A COMPETENT waitress; one who can come well recommended can obtain a desirable situation by applying to-day at No. 55 Lexington-av., between the hours of 11 and 3 o'clock.

A YOUNG MAN.—WANTED, IN AN OFFICE, A young man of business habits and irreproachable moral character. Salary small; should reside with his parents. Address, in hand writing, with references, G. E. A., Box No. 2,371 New-York Post-office.

J. R. JAFFRAY & SONS HAVE VACANCIES for one or two first-rate hosiery and white goods clerks. No. 350 Broadway. June 18, 1860.

WANTED.—FAMILIES WISHING TO REMOVE to the country, which are composed of two or more grown-up daughters, may hear of an opportunity to better their circumstances with permanent employment in a manufacturing village, in the State of Connecticut, five hours' ride from the City. Apply to No. 37 Broadway, up stairs.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED SUMMER RESIDENCES TO LET—completely furnished, fronting on the ocean at Rockaway, one double house, eleven large rooms, stabling, ice and vegetables found.

One cottage of eight rooms, completely furnished, ocean frontage, ice, vegetables, &c.

One cottage of five rooms, completely furnished, with or without board. Apply at No. 47 Cliff-st., New-York.

SEA-SHORE COTTAGE AT ROCKAWAY, L. I., to let, fully furnished, containing eleven rooms, water and range in kitchen, stable, ice house, (filled,) bath house, &c The cottage is beautifully situated, with an unobstructed view of the ocean. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or to W. H. FOLTON, on the premises.

FURNISHED COTTAGE ON THE HUDSON (25 miles up)—To Let, with stable ample grounds, well shaded, fruit in abundance, cherries are ripe!) forest brook, &c., and a river view. Apply to COFFIN, BOUND & CO., No. 27 Nassau-st., or EDW. COFFIN, Irvington.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARDS.—FOR SALE—A SPLENDID STOCK of new and second-hand tables, at $200 $225, and $300—every thing complete. Call and examine price. Houses furnished.
W. H. GRIFFITH,
No. 146 Fulton-st.

W. J. SHARP'S CELEBRATED BILLIARD Tables, with his new patent cushions, well known to be superior to any now in use. Manufactory No. 148 Fulton-st., New-York.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED.—A MEDIUM-SIZED, ENGlish basement or high stoop, well located, is wanted in the Fall by a very desirable tenant, with a small and careful family. Rent, if on a lease of 3 to 5 years, not to exceed $1,000 per annum. Address, stating exact locality. R. W. B., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

FARMS.

FRUIT AND DAIRY FARMS, ALSO COTTAGES and country seats, for sale and exchange in Westchester, Rockland and Orange Counties and New-Jersey, near dépôts, churches and schools—several beautifully situated on the Hudson, with immediate possession. S. EDDY & CO No. 51 Liberty-st.

**ANY ONE HAVING CIRCULARS OR WRAPpers to be directed, can have them done with neatness, dispatch, and on the most reasonable terms, by addressing D., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL and valuable property located on Fulton and Classon avs., extending through to Lefferts-st., being one of the most attractive and desirable residences in the vicinity of New York or Brooklyn, and presenting great inducements to any gentleman in search of such advantages. The place comprises about 26 ordinary full-sized lots, beautifully wooded and laid out, with a large and elegant house in superb order, with stable and every accommodation on the premises, and the whole surrounded by stone wall, built in the most thorough manner. For further information, and permits to view the property, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE—25 OF THE most desirable lots in Harlem on easy terms. No money required if improved.

3 lots on 4th-av., between 124th and 125th sts.
4 lots on 125th-st., near 3d-av.
2 lots on 123d st., near 4th-av.
6 lots on 128th-st., near 3d-av.
10 lots on 128th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
SAMUEL EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE.—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE ON Lexington-av., near 30th st., 3-story, basement and cellar, with all the modern improvements, and in excellent good order, with gas fixtures and furnace, all complete. Price $10,000, and two-thirds can remain on bond and mortgage, if required. For particulars, apply to JOHN FETTRETCH, No. 416 3d-av.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY and attic brick houses, just finished, cottage-style, with all the improvements of the day; extra land attached to each; location, Lefferts-st., between Franklin and Classon-avs. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to A. V. STOUT. Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY brown-stone front house, with basement and under-cellar, now being finished by days' work in the most substantial manner; located on Lexington-av.; would take in part payment building material. Apply at No. 189 3d-av., to JOHN D. OTTIWELL, or JOSEPH DE LATANTE.

FOR SALE—50 ACRES OF THE BEST PROPERty in Brooklyn, located on 3d-av. and 55th st., Greenwood, Bay Ridge and Hamilton-av. Cars pass the grounds every 10 minutes. This property must be seen to be appreciated. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED—THE 3-story white marble house No. 31 Second-place, Brooklyn. It is a first-class house and will be sold cheap. Lot 23.4 by 133 5. $5 500 can remain on mortgage. Apply to ALBERT G. THORP, Jr., No. 20 Exchange-place, New-York City.

$10,500.—FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE NEW 4-story brown-stone front house, store and dwelling in good order. No. 255 9th-av.; vaults front and rear; desirable for a bakery or any business. Apply to Mr. JELLIFF, next door, or to the owner, No. 201 West 50th st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ALL DESCRIPtions of real estate in City and country, including a choice selection of farms, building sites and country residences, with fine river views; locations healthy, and accessible to New-York by railroads and steamboats. S. SEYMOUR, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE NEW BROWN-STONE houses Nos. 29 and 35 West 34th-st., with extension for library, finished in the most complete and thorough manner, with rosewood doors, walnut stairs and all modern improvements. Apply on the premises, to
LOPER & DAVIS.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A TWO-STORY attic and basement dwelling, No. 321 West 29th-st; size of lot, 25x98 9; house, 25x25 feet. A portion of purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of WM. BEDELL, No. 177 West 33d-st., or No. 364 West 35th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HANDSOME COTtage, with four lots of ground, on 141st-st., near the Bloomingdale-road, with a view of the Hudson River. Also, to let, a brick house and store on 10th-av., near 152d-st. Inquire of R. F. CARMAN, 1,083 Broadway.

FOR SALE, EXCHANGE, OR TO LET—The store No 273 Pearl-st. 22½ feet front by 90 feet deep, located between Fulton and Beekman sts. If let, the store will be improved to suit a first class tenant. Inquire of HARMER, HAYS & CO. No. 72 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE ON DESIRABLE TERMS—Forty-eight City lots, forming nearly a square on a graded street, and near to Flatbush-av Railroad. Apply to VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BUILDING LOT ON 3d-av., below 29th-st. Size 25x100. At a reasonable price. Apply at No. 189 3d-av. JOHN D. OTTIWELL.

TO LET.

TO LEASE—THE BRICK BUILDINGS, ON FOUR lots, situate south side of 14th-st., west of 10th-av., near the river; they are, a 2-story office, stable, and other 1 story buildings, and can be adapted for steam, having a high chimney and inclosed by a brick wall, with a large yard in the centre; would answer for any mechanical business, or for coal or other business requiring space and protection from the weather. Apply to JOHN C. WHITE, No. 13 West 21st-st., or E. H. LUDLOW, No 3 Pine-st.

LOW RENT.—THE HOUSE NO. 461 BROOME-st., near Broadway, would be let altogether for a hotel boarding-house, or in separate floors for a restaurant or other business purposes; a good location and cheap rent; would be furnished if not let without. Apply on the premises.

TO LEASE—THE SOUTH SIDE OF PIER NO. 43 North River, foot of Spring st., for four years, from the first of last May. Apply to J. WIGHT & SON, No. 232 South-st., or on board steamer *Thomas E. Hulse*, foot of Spring-st.

TO LET—AT WILLIAMSBURGH, AT A VERY low rent, a large and fine house, with an acre of land a fine garden, &c., on Grand-st., between Lorimer and Leonard; two lamps before the door. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank.

TO LET OR LEASE.—A GOOD CHANCE FOR A GOOD LOCATION—The four-story large English basement house, No. 328 West 22d st.; all the modern improvements; will be leased to a good tenant for $600 and taxes. Inquire at No. 103 Chambers-st.

TO LET—ON THE 1ST OF MAY, THE NEW STORE and 4-story building, corner of 4th and Green sts. Also, a part of the building corner of 4th and Mercer sts. Apply at the Diaphragm Filter Office, No. 326 6th-st.

OFFICES AND WORKSHOPS TO LET.—Two front offices on fourth floor at No. 113 Nassau-st.; two workshops, 30 by 60 feet, with ten windows in each, in rear building, No. 208 William-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

STEAM-POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st.; rooms large, and vacant lots adjoining for saw or rolling mills, &c.; engines 1,000 horse power. Lot of machinists tools for sale.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE NEW FIVE-STORY and basement store, No. 83 Nassau-st., between Fulton and John sts., this City. Apply to
FRANCIS BYRNE, No. 132 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, just finished, with all the modern improvements, possession immediately, on 116th-st., near Avenue A. Inquire of M. E. CRASTO, on the premises.

TO LET—TWO DESIRABLE LAW OFFICES ON the 4th floor of the *Times* Building. Apply to GALE, COIT & HARRIS, same building.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR OF THE HOUSE No. 2 Walker-st., to a small respectable family. Inquire in the butcher's shop, No. 141 West Broadway.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE HOUSE.—Desirable offices in the Bible House, Astor-place; also, a suite of three offices, fronting on 3d-av. These offices are all heated without extra charge.

SUMMER RESORTS.

MANCHESTER SUMMER HOTELS.

THE EQUINOX HOUSE is delightfully situated among the Green Mountains in Southwestern Vermont, 50 miles north of Troy. Hudson River Railroad trains connect at Troy with trains for Manchester direct. Trains for Manchester leave Troy, on arrival of steamers which leave New-York at 6 P. M. Reference as to health and beauty of location may be had to Hon. Sam'l Sloan President of the Hudson River Railroad; F. McMartin, Esq., No. 168 5th-av; Dr. A. Woodruff Brown, No. 3 Great Jones-st.; Robt. Squires, Esq., of Freeland Squires & Co.

For rooms please apply to L. C. ORVIS, Agent, Manchester, Vt., or F. H. ORVIS, Box No. 1,589 New-York.

THE MANCHESTER HOTEL, (OPPOSITE "THE EQUINOX HOUSE") CHARLES F. ORVIS, Manager.—This house is 116 feet front, new and newly furnished, and in complete order for Summer company. Board $5 to $6 per week. Barns large and airy. Trout fishing good in this vicinity.

VANDERLIP'S HOTEL,
MANCHESTER, VERMONT.

Manchester is situated (near the base of the Green Mountains) fifty miles north of Albany and Troy, and thirty south of Rutland where regular connections are made with trains for Manchester For health and beauty of location this village is unsurpassed. Visitors are assured that at this Hotel they will find those comforts and conveniences usually met with at first-class hotels.
Mrs. E. W. VANDERLIP & SON, Proprietors.

HOTEL ST. JULIEN,
STATEN ISLAND,
Four minutes walk from Quarantine Landing.
Table d'hote or private table if desired.
ELBERT ANDERSON,
Proprietor.

ROCKAWAY.—THE PAVILION HOTEL WILL be reopened June 21, under the same management, and conducted with the care and liberality that made this house so popular in the years 1856-7. Plans of the rooms and of furnished cottages may be seen and engaged of Mr. ROBERT BAINBRIDGE, No 47 Cliff st., or at the hotel at Rockaway, after this date.

BERGEN HEIGHTS WATER-CURE HOTEL.—1 mile from Hoboken (by horse-cars every 15 minutes;) is open for patients and guests. Gymnastics, Billiards, &c. Dr. C. Goetse, physician.
SMITH & BECKER, Proprietors.

HEATH HOUSE, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, N. J., is now open for the reception of company. Communications by letter will be promptly attended to. D. A. CROWELL, Proprietor.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR,
With FILTER and WATER-COOLER combined,
Is the best self ventilating Provision Preserver in the world.
BARTLETT & LESLEY,
Sole Manufacturers,
No. 426 Broadway, New-York.

FOR PRESERVING FRUITS, VEGETABLES, &c.
GREEN'S PATENT SELF-SEALING JARS.
The most approved article for putting up fruits of all kinds, vegetables, &c., now in use, being made of stoneware and free from the trouble of cementing or soldering. For sale only by W. N. SEYMOUR & CO.,
No 4 Chatham-square.

STOP AND REFLECT BEFORE YOU waste your money in purchasing a poor article GRIFFIN & ROWE'S Patent Ice Breakers are recommended by all who have used them; they save their cost in ice, and do not injure the refrigerator. Take one home and try it. For sale by all hardware and house-furnishing stores Manufactured by
F. STEVENS, No. 215 Pearl-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE,
FOR SALE AT
NORTHAMPTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

The grounds, comprising about six acres and fronting on three streets, are tastefully laid out in lawn and garden, ornamented with an abundance of shade trees and shrubbery, and supplied with the choicest fruits of the climate. The house is a large two-story rural Gothic, 56 feet by 45, built within the last five years in the most thorough manner, contains all the modern improvements, such as furnace, range, hot and cold water, gas, &c.; and being on elevated ground, commands one of the finest landscapes in the country, embracing a view of the Connecticut River and Valley, Amherst College, Mount Holyoke, Mount Tom, &c.

The place is easy of access, being within five minutes' walk of the railroad station (three trains daily to and from New-York and Boston,) is complete in all its arrangements for comfort and convenience, and on every account is considered one of the most desirable residences in the State of Massachusetts.

For further particulars apply to
FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway, New-York;
or to
CHARLES FAIRBANKS, Northampton, Mass.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.
SPRING SIDE, TARRYTOWN.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 20, at 1 o'clock, on the premises, the above valuable property. It is situated on the elevated range of ground lying east of Broadway, about half a mile from the dépôt. It contains nearly nine acres, with first-class improvements. The buildings consist of a well built and convenient dwelling-house of 15 rooms, with a very commanding aspect; also a carriage-house and gate-lodge. The ground has a frontage of between 500 and 600 feet on Broadway, bordered with an evergreen hedge, resting upon a bank wall. The front lawn rises from the street, towards the dwelling, a distance of some 300 feet, and is embellished with shrubbery, shade trees, spring, fountain, &c. On the rear are a grove of forest trees, an unfailing brook, an abundance and variety of fruit trees in full bearing, with kitchen-garden, poultry-yard, &c. The garden is well stocked with small fruits, and the grounds are in every respect in complete order.

The scenery and river views are of great extent and beauty, and the property combines advantages and attractions that very rarely meet in a single place.

As there are on this place several distinct building sites, equally eligible, it can be divided to suit purchasers. If sold entire, (which the owner would prefer,) he could, if desired, give immediate possession, either with or without the furniture.

If not disposed of entire, at private sale, before the 20th day of June, it will on that day be offered at PUBLIC SALE, either entire or in the following divisions:

No. 1.—BUILDING SITE—Embracing from two to three acres, with over 200 feet front on Broadway, including the entrance-lodge, carriage-house, Summer-house, fountain, &c.

No. 2.—BUILDING SITE, east of the above from three to four acres, including the brook, grove, &c.

No. 3.—The MANSION, with from two to four acres, embracing about half the street front. For further particulars inquire at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 3 Pine-st., or of CHAS. H. LYON, on the premises.

COUNTRY PLACE IN BERKSHIRE, MASS.—The subscriber offers for sale the Mansion House and farm of Judge Curtis, in Pittsfield, in the County of Berkshire, Mass. The house and farm lying within a ring fence, contain about one hundred and seventy-four acres, of which about seventy acres are finely wooded, a large part with a heavy growth, mostly of hard wood. The residue is tillage and grass land of the best quality.

The Mansion House is large and convenient, and with its accessories of stables, garden and orchard, every way suited to the wants of a family in a first-class country residence. A farm house and all suitable farm buildings are at a convenient distance from the mansion House. The avenues to the house, one of which is through the woodland and the other over the open ground, each half a mile in length—the beautiful slope of the land towards the south, sheltered by wood from the north and west, and the charming views of mountains and valleys from every part of the grounds, render it one of the most attractive spots in the valley of the Housatonic. Considering the natural beauties of the place, and the judicious improvements which have been made upon it, it is believed there are few places in the country more worthy of the attention of those who desire a healthful, convenient and beautiful country residence. At the entrance of the Woodland avenue, there is a pretty cottage lodge.

The Mansion House is completely furnished and ready for occupation, and the purchaser can have such portion, or the whole of the furniture as he may desire to take at reasonable prices.

Other lands of the same proprietor, in immediate proximity to the above, will be sold therewith at the option of the purchaser.

For permission to view the premises and terms of sale, inquire of OTIS PECK, Esq., near the premises, or by mail or otherwise, of the subscriber, in the village of Pittsfield. E. H. KELLOGG.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME VILLA IN the township of Woodbridge, New-Jersey, two miles south of the city of Rahway, and five minutes' walk from Houghtonville dépôt of the New Jersey Railroad, and one hour's ride from New-York. The house is new, well arranged and handsomely built surrounded with ornamental and all kinds of fruit trees, including one hundred and fifty Isabella Grape Vines, from Italy; stocked with all kind of flowers; many kitchen vegetables; great quantity of apples, pears, plums, peaches, cherries, quinces, trees, &c., raspberries, strawberries, gooseberries, currants &c. The villa is situated in the most delightful part of the State, on high and healthy land, with bath room, water closet; water in the kitchen; a beautiful path, stone, 80 feet by 5; neighbors wealthy and respectable; a new stable, carriage-house and outbuildings, and about three acres of valuable land, all in garden style. Price six thousand dollars ($6,000.) Also, for sale, a very elegant new carriage, new harness and a beautiful mare, price five hundred dollars ($500.) Apply to A. VALTELLINA, on the premises.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—One of the most desirable country seats in the vicinity of New-York, and possessing unsurpassed advantages for a gentleman engaged in active business in town, yet wishing to reside in the country. The premises consist of a first-class mansion of large size, finished and furnished with all the modern improvements of a town residence, not excepting gas. The out-buildings consist of ample stable and coach house; gardener's lodge, porter's lodge, (at entrance;) carpenter's shop, tool house, &c. The grounds contain about 18 acres under a high state of cultivation, producing all the vegetables and fruits required for three or four families, and 25 tons of hay. The place is accessible in one hour from the business part of the City by either of the Brooklyn ferries and horse railroads, or a fine drive of 30 minutes. The place is perfectly healthy, and is offered for sale or to let only because the present occupant cannot afford to occupy it. For particulars, address Box No. 2,134 Post-office with real name. The place may be had by the 1st of July.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL PLACE CALLED Fern Hill, at Peekskill Westchester County, the residence of the late Geo F. Hussey. It is situated near the village, upon elevated ground commanding one of the finest views of the Hudson River and Highlands. The dwelling is in the cottage style, new, and arranged for comfort and convenience. It is heated by steam, with bath-room, range, hot and cold water, etc.; containing two large parlors, library, dining room, office, and hall 12 feet wide, on the first floor; seven bedrooms on the second floor, and four on the third floor; with large play-ground; all necessary out buildings in good repair. The house is within ten minutes' walk of the dépôt, combining complete retirement with easy access to the conveniences of a village. There are in connection about 33 acres of land—five cleared and adapted to horticultural purposes—the balance well wooded. Terms easy. Apply to JOHN CLAPP, Jr., 30 Beekman-st., and to J. B. MILES, Esq., Peekskill.

TO LET OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A country residence at Newburgh, being part of the well known country seat of Mr. F. J. Betts. The house, which is now being fitted up and ornamented in superior style; is large and commodious, containing eight bedrooms and three attic rooms for servants, and commands a charming view of Newburgh Bay. It will be let alone, or with the garden, grape-houses, fruit-orchard, and about thirty acres of land. The vines, of the choicest varieties of foreign grapes, are in full bearing, yielding an abundant supply of fruit for a large family. Terms moderate. For particulars, apply to Hon. JOHN J. MORRILL, Newburgh. F. J. BETTS, New-Haven, Conn.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE HUDSON, 2½ miles from the dépôt, a new and elegant mansion, containing every convenience; together with 10 acres of land; also, coach-house, gas-house, ice-house, &c. This site, commanding a fine view of the river for 50 miles, is offered for less than the cost of the improvements. Coaches may always be had at the station. Apply to MANUEL T. BOLMER near the premises.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 30 miles from the City, one-third of a mile from the dépôt. Good buildings; well fruited and watered, and grounds highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

TO LET AT WHITESTONE, L. I.—A GENteel house containing 11 rooms, in a fine situation near the steamboat landing; has recently been painted and put in complete order, and will be furnished if desired. Boat to and from New-York twice every day. Apply to JOHN D. LOCKE, No. 193 Water-st., or on the premises.

COTTAGE AND FIVE ACRES GROUND TO LET—In perfect order, with an abundance of shade and fruit trees; delightfully situated on the Manor Road, one mile from Factoryville landing, Staten Island; communication frequent; fare five cents; rent, $400 per annum. Apply to DANIEL DECKER, No. 55 Whitehall-st.

HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—To let—rent $300—a cottage on the Orange road, Newark, N. J., four minutes from railway station; 9 rooms, water, gas, good garden fruit, chicken house, &c. The entire furniture will be sold on liberal terms at valuation. Address Box No 1,418 New-York Post-Office.

ORANGE, N. J.—FIFTY FARMS, COUNTRY seats, village residences, and villa sites. A great variety, beautifully situated, within an hour's ride of New-York, for rent and for sale, by H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A GOTHIC COTTAGE, with from 1 to 17 acres of land, at New-Rochelle, about one mile from the dépôt The house has been newly painted and papered, and is in first-rate order. Apply to JOSEPH F. BRIDGES, No. 158 Oxford-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET AT STATEN ISLAND—A FINE country-house, with carriage-house, &c.; fine view; very healthy situation; excellent neighborhood; ten minutes from steamboat landing; rent $200 for balance of year. Apply to BOYD & MORTON, No. 4½ Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—6 to 26 acres, near to dépôt; first-class improvements, rich soil, plenty of fruit, pure soft spring water, hot and cold carried through the buildings. Apply to L. PATTON & CO., No. 19 William-st.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT Rye, near Port Chester. Plenty of shade, fruit and spring water; one hour's ride from the City. Price low. Address EDWARD T. RILE, Port Chester, N. Y.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED FURNITURE,
HEAD-QUARTERS,
No. 317 Canal-st
Four doors east of Broadway.
WARREN WARD.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c, at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st.
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK,
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c., &c. Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF N. Y.
OFFICE No. 56 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 5, 1860.
At an election held on MONDAY, June 4, the following gentlemen were elected Directors of this Company for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS.

Jacob Brouwer,
Russel Stebbins,
M. L. Marsh,
P. L. Foulke,
G. C. Satterlee,
Joseph Jamison,
Wm. Whitewright,
John D. Ward,
James Thompson,
Chas. H. Clayton,
F. A. Thompson,
Theo. Anthony,
G. B. Satterlee,
T. C. Chardavoyne,
Nehemiah Knight,
Nelson Runyon,
Daniel Butterfield,
F. W. Hutchins,
John H. Talman,
Edward Oothout,
John J. McLaren.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board held this day, JACOB BROUWER was unanimously reëlected President for the ensuing year.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

CALIFORNIA BONDS.
INTEREST COUPONS of CALIFORNIA State and SAN FRANCISCO City Bonds bought, or collected on favorable terms, by
L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,
Bankers, No. 164 Nassau-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER,
No. 52 William-st. INSURANCE STOCK and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Price current issued semi-monthly.

L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 164 NASSAU-ST.,
Draw Exchange on San Francisco in large or small amounts, on liberal terms.

LOAN FOR $1,200,000 FOR THE DEficiency in the Sinking Fund, under Section three, Article seven, of the Constitution.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the Act entitled "An Act to provide means to support the Government, passed April 13, 1855, and in accordance with Section three of Article seven of the Constitution, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 26th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of TWELVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under section three, Article seven, of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of January, 1865. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as, in their opinion, are advantageous to the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany.

The money will be required to be paid five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 30th day of June next.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany. Interest on the loan will commence on the first day of July next, and the holders of the stock residing in the First and Second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State, will receive the interest on the Stocks held by them, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company in the City of New-York; and all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany.

Dated Canal Department, Albany, May 3, 1860.
ROBERT CAMPBELL, Lieutenant-Governor.
ROBERT DENNISTON, Comptroller.
PHILLIP DORSHEIMER, Treasurer.
CHARLES G. MYERS, Attorney-General.

NOTICE.—TO THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDholders of the New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company: Notice is hereby given that in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors of the New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company, adopted April 21, 1857, creating a sinking fund, proposals will be received at the office of said Company, in New-Orleans, La., up to the last day of June next, inclusive, for the purchase of First Mortgage Bonds of the Company to the amount of fifty thousand dollars. On the day above named, the bids in the form of sealed proposals will be opened by the Board of Directors and purchases made to the above-named extent, (payable in dollars at the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana,) from those whose bids are most favorable to the Company, the Board reserving the right to reject all bids over par if they deem proper.
RICHARD S. CHARLES, Treasurer.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL DIVIDEND No. 9—The Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal have, by resolution dated June 11, 1860, ordered a dividend of Five per Cent. to be paid for the year 1859, on account of the principal of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Registered Bonds and Canal indebtedness.

The payment of the Dividend will be made by the Treasurer, at No. 160 Front-st., in the City of New-York, on and after the 1st Monday of July, 1860.

The Bonds and Certificates of indebtedness must be presented to the Treasurer at the time of payment, in order that said payment may be stamped thereon.
WILLIAM H. SWIFT,
BENNRY GRINNELL.
Trustees I. & M. Canal.
Illinois and Michigan Canal Office, June 11, 1860.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST., June 12, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—The Depositors are hereby notified that a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over that amount, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the FIRST OF JULY, will be allowed to depositors, payable on and after the 16th of July, during the hours of business, at the Bank.

All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st of July. Bank open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.

Interest will be allowed on all sums deposited on or before Thursday, the 12th of July, the same as if deposited on the 1st.
PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK.—NEW-YORK, June 15, 1860. At the annual election, held on the 12th inst., the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors of the Bank for the ensuing year, viz.:

C. F. HUNTER,
JNO. STEWARD,
GEO. OPDYKE,
JNO. A. C. GRAY,
ALBERT Z. ZABRISKIE,
MATTHIAS CLARK,
JNO. W. LEWIS.
SIMON SHINDLER,
WM. M. WILSON,
THOS. WILLIAMS,
MATTHIAS BLOODGOOD,
JOHN B. SPAFFORD,
EDWARD D. NELSON,

And the following named gentlemen were duly elected Inspectors of the next succeeding election: JAMES S. LEWIS, WILLIAM MOIR, DAVID D. EGAN.

At a meeting of the Board subsequently held, C. F. HUNTER, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President.
G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

MARINER'S SAVINGS BANK—NO. 1 THIRD-avenue. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock.

Interest at the rate of six per cent. allowed on deposits of $500 and under, and at the rate of 5 per cent. on sums over $500. Deposits made on or before the 1st of July will bear interest from the 1st of July.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st. Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings from 4 to 7 P. M.

N. B.—Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage.
JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON & DAYTON R. R.,
CINCINNATI, June 15, 1860.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE holders of the Dayton and Michigan Railroad Company Bonds, numbered from 917 to 926 inclusive, that the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Co. will purchase said Bonds at 80 cents on the dollar, according to the contract between the said Companies, dated Feb. 8, 1859, if presented to FRANK S. BOND, No. 21 Nassau st., within sixty days after the date of this notice.
F. H. SHORT, Secretary.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY, held the 11th day of June, 1860, a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. was declared on common and preferred stock, payable on and after the 2d day of July next, at the Transfer office of the Company, No. 165 Washington-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 11th instant to 2d proximo.
A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.

ALL KINDS OF STOCKS, BONDS, &c. bought and sold on commission, for cash or on time, at Brokers' Board or private sale. Interest allowed on deposits, and advances made on securities. Annual Circular furnished on application, by
THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 39 Wall-st.

MILWAUKEE & WATERTOWN RAILROAD.—The subscribers will purchase at par, any past due Coupons of the 1st Mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee & Watertown Railroad Company.
MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange-place.

A PARTNER WANTED, WORTH $100,000, TO join a Banking House in this City having a capital of four times that sum. The money may not be needed, but the responsibility, business qualifications, and character of the respondent must be unquestionable. Address to the care of FIELD & McLEAN, No. 9 Pine-st.

STARK COUNTY, OHIO, BONDS MATURING July 1, 1860. Nos. 1 to 30, and the July Coupons of Bonds Nos. 1 to 68, will be paid on and after that date at the office of READ, DREXEL & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by
A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

TO PLUMBERS AND OTHERS.—GARDEN HOSE.—The subscribers offer for sale a new article of Rubber Hose, suitable for Croton, Ridgewood and Passaic water, of superior quality (and costing less than any other in market) of which they are the Sole Agents. WRIGHT & CAMPBELL, No. 1 Barclay-st., corner Broadway, opposite Astor House.

MEDICAL.

A GOOD THING THAT EVERYBODY should have.—HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES stand confessedly at the head of remedial means for the use of the people. They are alike removed from the poisonous, dangerous and repulsive doses of quackery, or Old School practice; the inconvenience of Water Cure, or the intricate and perplexing obscurities of the usual Homeopathic books and medicines. Consisting of simple specifics for the various diseases to which they are related—put up in the form of simple sugar pellets—and prepared of ingredients neither dangerous nor disgusting, they are the ready aid of the parent or nurse, and the comfort of the complaining and invalid.

They possess these positive advantages: They are harmless; no injury can arise from their use. They are simple; you always know what to take, and how to take it. They are convenient; you can give the proper Sugar Pills at a moment's warning, without hesitation or delay. They are efficient; in thousands of cases disease is arrested at once, and the system freed without prostration or delay.

LIST OF
HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES.

	Price of Single Boxes—Cents.
1—For Fever, Congestion and Inflammation—Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2—For Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite, Wetting the Bed	25
3—For Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4—For Diarrhœa of children or adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaint	25
5—For Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6—For Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing	25
7—For Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8—For Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Doloreux	25
9—For Headache, Sick Headache, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10—For Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11—For Suppressed Menses, or scanty, or delaying, green sickness	25
12—For Leucorrhea or Whites, bearing down, too profuse Menses	25
13—For Croup, hoarse croupy Cough, difficult and oppressed Breathing	25
14—For Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15—For Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16—For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17—For Piles, internal or external, blind or bleeding, recent or obstinate	50
18—For Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or Weak Sight	50
19—For Catarrh, acute or chronic, dry or flowing; Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20—For Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21—For Asthma, oppressed, difficult, labored breathing, cough and expectoration	50
22—For Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23—For Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings, and Old Ulcers	50
24—For General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25—For Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26—For Sea-sickness, Prostration, Vertigo, Nausea, Vomiting	50
27—For Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28—For Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and consequent Prostration and Debility	100
29—For Sore Mouth or Canker	50

PRICE.

The entire set, case of twenty eight large vials, in morocco, and Book of Directions	$7 00
Case of twenty large vials, in morocco, and Book of Directions	5 00
Case of twenty large vials, plain case, and Book of Directions	4 00
Case of fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book of Directions	2 00
Case of any six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book of Directions	1 00
Large case of 2 oz. vials, for Planters and Physicians	15 00

OUR REMEDIES BY MAIL OR EXPRESS.

We send these Remedies, by the single box or full case, to any part of the country, by mail or express, free of charge, on receipt of the price.

N. B.—The boxes Nos. 1 to 15 are small size, Nos. 16 to 28 large size, and in making up a $2 or $1 case this must be remembered. The vials are uniform in size and price, and in sending for a vial case no attention is necessary on this point.

Look over the list, make up a case of what kinds you choose, and inclose the amount in a current note or stamps, by mail, to our address, at No. 562 Broadway, New-York, and the medicine will be duly returned by mail or express.

NO FAMILY or TRAVELER should be without these invaluable curatives. Thousands use them with the most triumphant success.

Persons who wish to place themselves under the professional care, or to seek advice of Prof. HUMPHREYS, can do so, at his office, No. 562 Broadway, daily, from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., or by letter.

AGENTS WANTED—For the sale of our Remedies in every town or community in the United States.
Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

THE TALENT
Of the most eminent European Artists is employed in illustrating the new edition of that practical medical work,
HUMAN FRAILTY,
Or, Physiological Researches, just issued from the press. It describes the causes and effects of all diseases of a delicate nature; it contains copious instructions for the perfect restoration of those who are prevented by impediments from entering into the marriage state, and for the permanent cure of all diseases arising from imprudences, with observations on the direful results of early abuse; also a professional dissertation, illustrating results of chemical tests, and examination of the Spermatozoa by the Patentee's newly-constructed microscope, with powerful lenses. Price 25 cents. Sent free of postage to any part of the country on receipt of postage stamps to the amount. This invaluable work may be obtained, as well as the Triesmar, from Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal st., New-York, where he may be consulted as usual from 11 till 2 and from 4 till 8 in the evening. Sundays from 11 till 2. The book is also sold by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and J. WORTHINGTON, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

PARIS AND LONDON PRIVATE AND VEnereal Hospital Practice, by M. LARMONT, Physician, Surgeon, Author, &c., No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Also, TUESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, 7 to 9. As those suffering with nervous debility, urinary deposits, leucorrhœa, (whites,) involuntary loss of semen nights, with the urine, or at stool, impotency, affections of the bladder and kidneys, strictures, gleet, gonorrhœa, syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this method to inform them that his connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, never failing to cure the oldest and most severe cases permanently in the shortest possible time. The offices are divided into eight rooms, so that patients do not meet. Those living at a distance can be cured at home through the Express and Post-office, as the medicines are convenient, pleasant, and do not cause sickness.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 203 Fulton-st., New-York.
DR. MAGNIN.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD, you will immediately experience that "Richard's himself again." All other remedies conquered by Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend. Price $1, and book gratis. Female diseases successfully treated. His Monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Recommended to ladies. Office No. 483 Broadway, next Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Attendance till 10 P. M. Patients see only the Doctor himself. Come, send, or write.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED, AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF A VICTIM—Designed for the benefit, and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c., as a consequence of early errors, supplying the means of Self-Cure by one who cured himself, after having been put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., East Brooklyn, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid, addressed envelope.

LA FLOR DEL UCAYALI—THE GREAT NEW French remedy against nervous debility, seminal losses and weakness, can only be had genuine, at $2 per bottle, at Dr. LACOSTE'S Private Medical Rooms, No. 613 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas, where the best exclusively French treatment of secret diseases and female complaints can be found. All French preparations, safes, &c., for sale. Medicines, &c., by express and mail.

DOCTOR M. E. FOY'S CONSULTING ROOMS, No. 26 Cooper Union. Office hours, 11 A. M. to 5 P. M. Clinique for Diseases of Eye and Ear, Surgical Operations and Medical Cases, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 12 M. to 2 P. M. Free to public. Students of Medicine invited. At residence, No. 109 25th-st., 6 to 9 A. M., 7 to 10 P. M.

MEDICATED ELECTRICITY APPLIED on new and scientific principles, for the eradication and permanent cure of all functional derangements, irregularities, debilitating influences and unhealthy conditions of the human system, by Drs. PHELPS, No. 66 West 13th-st., near 6th av.

TO INVALIDS.—SEE ADVERTISEMENT THUS headed under "New Publications."

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

MEDICAL.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—Medical Gazette. Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Separate consulting rooms.

SPECIAL DISEASES.—SEE ADVERTISEMENT headed as above under "Miscellaneous"

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after May 1, trains will run as follows, connecting with the steamer MATTANO:

LEAVE FLUSHING.	LEAVE NEW-YORK FROM FULTON MARKET SLIP.
At 6:30 A. M.	At 7:15 A. M. (Hunt's Point Ferry.)
At 7:55 A. M.	At 9 A. M.
At 10 A. M.	At 11 A. M. (Hunter's Point Ferry.)
At 1 P. M., (crossing Hunter's Point Ferry.)	At 1 P. M.
At 2:45 P. M.	At 4 P. M.
At 4:45 P. M.	At 5:45 P. M.
At 6:45 P. M., (Hunt's Point Ferry.)	At 7 P. M.

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS.
On Sundays trains will leave Hunter's Point at 9:30 and 11 A. M., and 2, 4 and 6 P. M. Leave Flushing at 8:30 and 10 A. M., and 1, 3 and 5:30 P. M. Excursion tickets on Sundays, 25 cents.
J. S. BOTTORFF, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—FARE $2 TO ALBANY.—On and after Monday, May 28, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows: For Williams Bridge, and all way stations, 7:40 and 11 A. M. and 8:30 P. M.; for White Plains, and all way stations 2, 4 and 5 P. M.; for White Plains, and all way stations, 6:15 P. M., from White-st. Dépôt; for Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M., stopping at Williams Bridge and station above; for Dover Plains, 4:30 P. M., stopping at White Plains and station above; for Albany, 10:15 A. M. Express Mail Train, stopping at White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls, and all stations north. Returning, will leave Williams Bridge, stopping at all way stations, 6:40 and 9 A. M., and 1 P. M.; White Plains, stopping at all way stations, 5 and 7 A. M., 3:45 and 7 P. M.; Dover Plains, 6 A. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; Croton Falls, 5 P. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; Albany, 9 A. M., Express Mail Train, stopping at all stations to White Plains.
JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—From MONDAY, April 30, 1860, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Through Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Albany Mail, 6 A. M.; Sleeping Car Train at 9:20 P. M., (Sundays included;) Way Trains for Sing Sing, 9:45 A. M., and 4:15 and 7 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 1:15 and 3:20 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 3:35 and 10:45 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M.; from 31st-st.—Buffalo and Northern Lightning News Train, 3:20 A. M.; Emigrant, 6:15 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New York leave Troy at 4:45 (Sundays included) and 8:45 and 10:10 A. M., and 3:45 and 5:05 (Sundays included,) and 8:30 P. M., and Albany about half an hour later.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

RAILROAD TO LONG BRANCH, N. J.—RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—FOR PORT MONMOUTH, MIDDLETOWN, HIGHLANDS, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, EATONTOWN, LONG BRANCH, &c., via steamboat ALICE PRICE, from foot of Robinson-st., New-York. Leave New-York at 6¾ A. M. and 3½ P. M., and Eatontown at 7¼ A. M. and 5¼ P. M., every day except Sunday. Cars will run through to the Long Branch boarding houses on the 18th inst. The ALICE PRICE has just been thoroughly repaired and refurnished. Elias Height's line of stages connect with both trains for Squan.

Or MONDAY, 18th inst., because of the opening Celebration, the ALICE PRICE will leave New York a 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. For the Grand Excursion see advertisement in Excursion Column.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua, and principal stations. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:45 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal Stations. The Train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY—Leaves foot of Cortlandt-st., Jersey City Ferry daily, (Sundays excepted,) 5 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., for Piermont and Suffern; 9 A. M. for Piermont. Leave Suffern at 6:50 A. M. and 7 P. M., and Piermont 6:15 and 7:40 A. M., and 2:40 and 8:15 P. M. Stages connect for Hackensack, Nyack, New-City and Haverstraw.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD—FOR Budd's Lake, Lake Hopatcong, Schooley's Mountain, &c.—Trains leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., and are met on arrival by comfortable stages for these pleasant places of Summer resort. Morristown Express at 5:10 P. M.
J. B. BASSINGER, Supt.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 10 A. M., and 3:30 P. M.; Syosset, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, and 6:35 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4:30, 5:35 and 6:46 P. M.

FIREWORKS.

J. G. & I. EDGE, Jr.
PREMIUM COLORED AND BRILLIANT FIREWORKS.
W. J. SYMS & BRO.,
Dépôt, No. 300 Broadway,
Having made extensive arrangements with the above celebrated makers for the sale of their Fireworks, we are prepared to offer to storekeepers and the public generally an unequaled stock, both in quality and variety, at reduced prices, consisting in part of Fire-Crackers, Torpedoes, Wheels, Triangles, Rockets, Roman Candles, Mines, Pidgeons, Comets, &c., &c.
CITY AND TOWN COMMITTEES supplied with public displays at short notice.

I TOO.
S. D. ROBERTS.
N. B.—Many parties having hired parties formerly employed by Messrs. J. G. & I. Edge, are advertising themselves as agents of J. G. & I. Edge. The public should beware of such charlatans as they may find upon being blown up that the goods sold as Edge's are from the laboratory of some obscure manufacturer.
S. D. ROBERTS,
No. 172 Broadway, cor. Maiden-lane and Broadway.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ORDERS FOR
G. A. LILLIENDAHL'S
EXCELSIOR FIREWORKS,
For jobbing and for
Public and private exhibition,
Must be sent to the Wholesale dépôt,
No. 43 MAIDEN-LANE.
FIRE-CRACKERS, TORPEDOES, JOSS-STICKS, AND BALLOONS,
Constantly on hand.
PETER TIERS & CO.

FIREWORKS.
BEWARE OF IMPOSTORS!
Not having any parties in my employ who have sold Messrs. J. G. & J. Edge's Fireworks until this season, I would caution the public not to patronize those who cast reflections on them, who wish to do an honorable business.

The genuine Edge's Fireworks are to be had in quantities to suit purchasers at Edge's Dépôt
GEO. B. COLEY, Agent,
No. 37 Maiden-lane, New-York.

G. A. LILLIENDAHL'S DEPOT
FOR THE EXCELSIOR FIREWORKS.
Neatest in appearance, and best in quality.
FOR PUBLIC AND PRIVATE EXHIBITION.
FUNSTON & SCOFIELD,
No. 62 John-st.

HADFIELD'S
FIRST PREMIUM
FIREWORKS.
DEPOT, NO. 47 MAIDEN-LANE.
HENRY B. TITUS, Agent.

FIREWORKS! FIREWORKS!
LEONARD AND ELLSWORTH, No 87 BARCLAY-street, corner of Washington, have on hand an extensive assortment of EDGE'S & HADFIELD'S FIREWORKS, which they are prepared to sell on the most favorable terms. Country dealers invited to look at our stock before purchasing.

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT, NO. 37 MAIDEN-LANE, N. Y.
Fire-crackers, Torpedoes, Joss-sticks, and the usual variety of articles required for storekeepers' sales and public exhibitions, of superior quality, at less than usual prices. Address orders by mail or telegraph to
GEO. B. COLEY, No. 37 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

FIREWORKS.—NEW-YORK LABORATORY, No. 196 Front-st., one door from corner Fulton. FIRE-CRACKERS, TORPEDOES, JOSS-STICKS, and a full assortment of FIREWORKS, plain and colored fires, warranted of the first quality.
Committees for exhibitions and the trade supplied on the most liberal terms.
M. BENNETT.

1776.—EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS of every description warranted first quality. Dealers and town Committees supplied at the lowest prices. Orders promptly attended to.
JOHN D. ROBBINS, Agent,
No. 39 John-st., New York.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD & SON'S FIRST-PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality, and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call.
R. FOULDS, Jr., No. 37 John st.

FIREWORKS.—NO. 1 FIRECRACKERS AT lowest market price. Also, a full assortment of plain and colored Fireworks, from Edges' celebrated laboratory, for sale by JONES & DUNBAR, No. 93 Murray-st., near Washington-st.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of Plain and Colored FIREWORKS, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING BEEN APpointed sole agents for the sale of the celebrated
WALTJEN'S DIAMOND COAL
AND MACHINERY OILS,
are now prepared to offer to the trade these Oils, in lots to suit purchasers, on the most liberal terms.

Both Oils are warranted pure, and superior to any offered in this market.

The MACHINERY OIL is especially recommended for fast-running machines, while the COAL OIL defies comparison with any now in the market in regard to brilliancy and steadiness of light.

We are receiving consignments daily, and offer these oils in small or large quantities, either in bond or duty paid.

Samples can be had on application.
A. MOLLER & CO.,
No. 65 Liberty-st.

SHIPPING.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, June 23, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail July 21.

FOR HAVANA.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE,
Leaving every 20 days from each port.
STEAMSHIP QUAKER CITY,
R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander.
This well-known and splendid steamship will leave for the above port on MONDAY, June 25, at 2 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.
Bill of lading furnished and signed on board, on presentation of clearance.
Freight received on the 20th of June. For freight or passage, apply to
HARGOUS & CO.,
No. 33 South-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
EUROPA, Moodie, leave Boston Wednesday, May 30.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave New-York Wednesday, June 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston Wednesday, June 13.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave N. York Wednesday, June 20.
NIAGARA, Millar, leave Boston Wednesday, June 27.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York Wednesday, July 4.
EUROPA, Leitch, leave Boston Wednesday, July 11.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave N. York Wednesday, July 18.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston Wednesday, July 25.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch for the above ports their splendid steamship
ADRIATIC.
Capt. Jos. J. COMSTOCK,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS,
On the following days:

From Canal-st. Wharf.	Leave Havre.
SATURDAY, July 14.	TUESDAY, June 19.
SATURDAY, Aug. 25.	TUESDAY, July 31.
SATURDAY, Oct. 6.	TUESDAY, Sept. 11.
	TUESDAY, Oct. 23, and

Southampton the day after leaving Havre.
The ADRIATIC is undoubtedly unexcelled by any steamship in the world for comfort, safety and speed. She has water-tight compartments.
Cabin Passage $130
For freight apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st.; for passage to WM. H. WICKHAM, office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.
Agents at London and Southampton, Messrs. GRINNELL, TINKER & MORGAN.
Agent at Havre, JOHN PUNNETT, Esq.
Agents at Paris, JAMES W. TUCKER, Esq., No. 18 Faubourg Montmartre.

FREIGHT FOR TENNESSEE, NORTH Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, received every day at Pier No. 13 North River.
The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. Skinner, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. Couch, every THURSDAY, at 12 M.
Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. Parrish, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk 6 cents per foot; to City Point, 7 cents; and to Richmond, 8 cents.
Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.
Excursion tickets to Richmond or Petersburg, and back, $15. To Norfolk and back, $13.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—SEMI-WEEKLY U. S. MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The favorite steamship JAMES ADGER, R. ADAMS Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, June 20, at 4 o'clock P. M. Rates of passage, with through tickets, as follows: To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Nashville, Tenn., $27 75; Memphis, $31 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Augusta, Geo., $17 50; Atlanta, $21; Charlotte, N. C., $22; Columbia, S. C., $20; Charleston, $15. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, succeeds SATURDAY, June 23.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMSHIP BREMEN, carrying the United States mail, will positively sail on
SATURDAY, JULY 7, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
At the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 82 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.—THE steamship HUNTSVILLE, JNO. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 N. R., on THURSDAY, June 21, at 4 o'clock, P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; tickets sold to the following places: New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Augusta, $17 50; and places in Florida at lowest rates.
Freight, 10 cents per foot. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st., and No. 335 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. A. BROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, for the above ports on
SATURDAY, 23d April.
SATURDAY, 26th May.
SATURDAY, 23d June.
Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana 60
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AFRICA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The AFRICA, N. SHANNON, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the Mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant.
Passengers are requested to be on board by 8½ o'clock A. M.
The ASIA will sail on the 4th of July.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, NO. 262 BROADWAY.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

PARCE'S PATENT
IMPROVED FOLDING HOISTING CRANE.
The most perfect Crane ever offered to the public.
FOR
BRIDGE-BUILDERS, RAILROAD COMPANIES, SHIP YARDS, STONE AND MARBLE QUARRIES, IRON-FOUNDRIES, STORE-HOUSES, DOCKS, &c., &c.
It operates inside of a circle of forty feet.
With it two men will perform more labor than eight by any other known means.
MADE OF IRON.
Simple and complete; cost no more than other cranes.
We can supply them, at short notice, with lifting capacity from 1 to 5 tons.
SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULARS.
A fine working model is on exhibition at
THE INVENTORS' EXCHANGE,
No. 102 William-st. S. A. HEATH & CO.

FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS.
PERFECT PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE, and other accidents to buildings can be secured by using THE SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS, manufactured by the Trenton Iron Company. THE EXTRA COST IS TRIFLING.

Such floors as have been constructed in the buildings of THE TIMES, THE TRIBUNE, AND OF MESSRS. BALL, BLACK & CO., and in nearly all the NEW BANKING HOUSES in this City, cost less than FIFTY CENTS PER SQUARE FOOT for the beams and brick arches ready for use, where the spans do not exceed 25 feet.

These beams make the cheapest and strongest covering FOR VAULTS.

For full particulars and estimates, which are gladly furnished without charge, apply, personally or by letter, to COOPER, HEWITT & CO., No. 17 Burling-slip.

SHEET-IRON.—30 CASES BEST QUALITY charcoal-polished Belgian sheet-iron, imitation Russia; also, Russia sheet-iron, for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

RAILROAD TIES—A CERTAIN NUMBER wanted. Inquire at Harlem Railroad Office, 26th-st. and 4th-av.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROTHERS, DENTISTS, No. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, still continue to insert full or partial sets of teeth, on their improved atmospheric plates, with or without extracting the roots. Full sets on silver, $8; Amber or Rubber, from $10 to $15; on Gold, $25; Continuous Gum, $30; partial sets on gold, $2 per tooth; Silver, $1; teeth filled with gold, $1; Quartz, Bone, Silver and Tin, 50 cents. Teeth extracted without pain, 25 cents.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.
VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist,
No. 885 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

L. MUNSTER, GRADUATED SURGEON dentist, has removed to No. 50 West 29th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

260. HOW TO LIVE CHEAP. 260.
In order to effect a great saving in your household expenses purchase your stock of TEAS, SUGARS, WINES, GROCERIES, FLOUR and PROVISIONS
AT AGNEW'S, NO. 260 GREENWICH-ST.,
and thus secure the popular low prices for which this establishment has such a world-wide renown. Call and see for yourselves.
THOMAS R. AGNEW, importer and wholesale and retail grocer, No. 260 Greenwich, corner of Murray-st.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED WITH
PURE MILK.
Address T. W. DECKER, No. 195 East 27th-st.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK.
On and after June 1 the new and elegant iron steamer FLUSHING, fitted up with water-tight compartments, will run in connexion with the favorite steamer ENOCH DEAN, daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

Leave Flushing.	College Point.
6 30 A. M.	6 40 A. M.
7 45 A. M.	7 55 A. M.
10 00 A. M., direct through to New-York.	
11 00 A. M.	11 10 A. M., stopping at 10th-st.
2 15 P. M., direct through to New-York.	
3 00 P. M.	3 10 P. M., stopping at 10th-st.
5 15 P. M.	5 25 P. M., stopping at 10th-st.

Returning, leave New-York from Fulton Market wharf
8 00 A. M. for Flushing and College Point.
9 30 A. M. for Flushing and College Point, stopping at 10th-st.
12 00 A. M. for Flushing and College Point, stopping at 10th-st.
1 00 P. M., direct through to Flushing.
4 00 P. M. for Flushing and College Point.
5 15 P. M. for Flushing and College Point.
6 45 P. M. for Flushing and College Point.
Fare 15 cents. Sunday school pic-nics and excursion parties taken at reduced rates.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

JUNE, 1860.
HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LITTLE SILVER AND OCEAN PORT.
THE STEAMER
LONG BRANCH,
Capt. J. P. CORLIES,
Will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE OCEAN PORT.
Friday, June 15, 4 P. M.	Friday, June 15, 11 A. M.
Sunday, R. B. J'e 17, 7 A. M.	Saturday, June 16, 12 M.
Monday, June 18, 7 A. M.	Sunday, R. B. J'e 17, 3½ P. M.
Tuesday, June 19, 8 A. M.	Monday, June 18, 3 P. M.
Wednes'dy, June 20, 8½ A. M.	Tuesday, June 19, 3 P. M.

FOR NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT.
STEAMER THOMAS POWELL
Leaves foot of Jay-st. every AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

"FISHING BANKS AHOY."—THE COMmodious, safe and fast steamer CROTON, Capt. R. S. HOFFMIRE, having been put in complete order, will continue her regular trips to the Fishing Banks on

SUNDAY	June 17.	THURSDAY	June 21.
MONDAY	June 18.	FRIDAY	June 22.
WEDNESDAY	June 20.	SATURDAY	June 23.

Leaving James-slip, E. R., 7:45 A. M.; Fulton-st., Brooklyn, 8; Spring-st., 8½; Pier No. 4 N. R., 9.
A fine Cotillion Band on Board, also refreshments. Bait and fishing tackle supplied.
Fare for the Excursion .... Fifty Cents
Affording a fine sail and view of the Bay, Islands and Fortifications.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.—ASTORIA, RAVENSWOOD AND NEW-YORK.—The Steamer MATTANO, Capt. JOHN TOWNSEND,
Will leave Astoria at 6:35, 8 and 10:5 A. M., and 2:50, 4:50 and 6:20 P. M.
Will leave Fulton Market-slip at 7:15 and 9 A. M., and 1, 4, 5:45 and 7 P. M.
Landing at Hunter's Point each way. Fare 10 cents.
H. N. GAGE, Agent.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL, CALDwell's, Verplanck's, Grassy Point, Haverstraw, Sing Sing, Tarrytown, Dobb's Ferry, Hastings and Yonkers. The steamer AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier at 8 A. M., EVERY DAY, (without exception.) Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1 P. M. Touches at West 10th (Amos-st.,) and 30th-st.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 CENTS, FROM PECK SLIP, E. R.—The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon; connecting with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New Haven and Hartford Express Trains. Freight taken.
GEO. W. CORLISS, Agent.

FERRY TO CONEY ISLAND.—THE NAUSHON will run daily during the season. Leaves West 10th (Amos) st., at 9¼, 12¼, 3¼; Spring-st., 9½, 12½, 3½; pier No. 4 North River, 10, 1, 4, landing at Fort Hamilton. Last trip from the Island, 6½. Fare 25 cents, includes a return ticket.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY, COMMENCING TUESDAY, June 5, 1860. The new steamboat DANIEL DREW leaves from Jay-st. pier for Albany on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 7 A. M., landing at 30th-st., after June 6.

DAILY LINE FOR BRIDGEPORT—FROM Oliver-slip, E. R., in connection with the Housatonic Railroad. The steamer CATALINE, Capt. WM. A. VAIL, leaves daily at 12 o'clock noon. Fare 50 cents. Freight taken.
GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR SAG HARBOR, ORIENT, AND GREENPORT.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, will leave Pier No. 32 James-slip, East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer METAMORA, at 4 P. M.; (Sundays excepted,) from Pier foot of Jay-st. For particulars, see bills.

FOR HARTFORD.—THE CITY OF HARTFORD or GRANITE STATE, from Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M. Cabin fare $1 50, Deck, $1.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—Steamer ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 A. M.

FOR MAMAKONECK, NEW-ROCHELLE, CITY ISLAND AND WHITESTONE—Fare only 25 cents.—The swift steamer ISLAND CITY leaves James-slip every day at 4 P. M. No dust; no coal gas.

FOR PERTH AMBOY—LANDING AT CHELSEA, Star Landing, Rossville, Woodbridge, and Totten's Dock. The steamer THOMAS HUNT leaves the foot of Barclay st., N. R., daily, at 3½ P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, BY STEAMER ELM CITY, from pier No. 25 East River at 3 P. M., and TRAVELER at 11 P. M. Fare $1. No charge for berths.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION TO THE COAL FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA.
The Central Railroad of New Jersey will sell Excursion Tickets during the Summer, through this region, commencing June 9. Fare for the entire Excursion $7 50. Ticket good for ten days. Leave Cortlandt-st. at 6 and 8 A. M., 12 M. and 4 P. M. Leave Pier No. 2 North River at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. Apply for tickets at either place. For further information, apply to H. P. BALDWIN, General Ticket Agent, 69 Wall-st.

THE VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812 will have their excursion on WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst., to Tarrytown, for the benefit of their aged, infirm and blind members. Let the aged and young patronize the old defenders of our country, whose ages range from 65 to 106 years; purchase their tickets and fill their boats, that they may return home rejoicing. Tickets to be had of the members, and at Col. H. Raymond's Bounty Land Office, City Hall-place, next to corner of Chambers-st., and at the landings. See circulars and bills.

PIC-NIC EXCURSION OF THE BROADWAY UNIVERSALIST SUNDAY SCHOOL (Rev. Dr. Chapin's) to Biddle's Grove, Staten Island, TUESDAY, June 19, 1860. The steamboat CROTON and barge CLEVELAND, together with the Seventh Regiment National Guard Band, have been engaged for the occasion. Boat leaves Delancy st. at 7½; 22d-st. (N. R.) at 8¼; Spring-st. at 9 o'clock A. M. Tickets, 50 cents.

EXCURSIONS TO THE FISHING BANKS.—The large and spacious steamer HERO, Capt. HANCOX will continue to run every Saturday, leaving Robinson-st. Pier at 8¼ o'clock, Spring-st. 8½, Peck-slip 8¾, and Pier No. 3, (N. R.,) 9 A. M. Refreshments, fishing tackle, bait, &c., on board. Fare, 50 cents.

EXCURSIONS.—THE STEAMBOAT CHICOPEE, with finely furnished saloons, with or without barges. Also, the HILLSIDE GROVE and CLIFFWOOD GROVE, are now open for excursion engagements to Sunday Schools, Societies, &c., on reasonable terms. Apply to E. T. WILSON, No. 120 Wall-st., corner of South, up stairs.

THE TURF.

FASHION COURSE RACES.—SECOND WEEK commences TUESDAY, June 19, with three races for the Subscribers' Handicap—*Nicholas*, 115 lbs.; *Irona*, 111 lbs.; *Phophet*, 100 lbs.; *Throgsneck*, 95 lbs. Two mile and a half dash; $500 added. Proprietor's purse, two mile heats, $500, and sweepstakes for three year olds, $1,300. Entries, *Rosa Bonheur*, *Bourbon*, *Cyclone*, and *Red Eagle*. Strangers' Badges for the three days, $6; Day Badges, $3; Grand Stand, $1.
HENRY COLTON, Proprietor.

FASHION COURSE RACES.—JUNE 19, 20 AND 21—Via the 34th-st. or James-slip ferry, to Hunter's Point, is the most direct drive from the upper or lower part of the City to the Course, over the new turnpike. Both ferries connect with the Flushing Railroad.

TO FASHION COURSE—SPRING MEETING.—The 10th or 23d-st. Ferry to Greenpoint is the most direct drive from the lower or central part of this City.

REMOVALS.

WOOD BROTHERS
Have removed to
No. 396 BROADWAY.
In directing notice to their removal,
WOOD BROTHERS
Beg to call attention to their large variety of Open Carriages, of new designs, made expressly for Central Park and watering-place driving, with great regard to elegance, comfort, lightness and strength.

This stock is superior to any ever before presented to the public, and well worthy the inspection of those who desire an article beautiful in design and finish, unexceptionable in taste, and reliable in construction.

Drawings and specifications will be furnished to persons at a distance on application by let

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SIMON FARRAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at his residence, No. 113 West 22d-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th of June next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 12, 1859.
MARY FARRAN, Executrix.
d13-law6mT* MATTHIAS BLOODGOOD, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OLIVER S. POWELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of JAMES D. STRONG, No. 313 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of May next.—Dated New-York, Nov. 11, 1859.
JAMES D. STRONG, Administrator.
n15-law6mTu* JULIET J. POWELL, Administratrix.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—A YOUNG MERCHANT IN this City wishes to make the acquaintance of an accomplished young lady, with a view to marriage. She must be refined in heart, and possess all of those noble qualities which light and warm the temple of home. Address HARRY NOBLE, Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

MATRIMONIAL.—A GENTLEMAN, 22 YEARS of age, wants a young and agreeable woman for a wife. Address D. B. C., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE JAPANESE MATINEE.
WEDNESDAY, June 20, at 1 o'clock.
NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
The Directors have the honor of informing the public that Capt. Dupont and the Committee of Arrangements of the New-York Common Council, who have the Japanese Embassy in charge, have now definitely and irrevocably agreed to be present on
WEDNESDAY NEXT, June 20, at 1 o'clock,
As the day when will be given
THE GRAND JAPANESE GALA MATINEE,
In honor of their excellencies,
THE JAPANESE AMBASSADORS.
ADMISSION $1. NO RESERVED SEATS.
CORTESI and MUSIANI.
IL POLIUTO,
With a splendid mise en scene, processions, military bands, &c.
Characters by Madame CORTESI, the great Tenor MUSIANI, (who has produced such a great sensation by his debut in the same Opera,) AMODIO, MANZI, RUBIO, &c.
In the course of the Matinee will be performed for the first time,
THE GRAND JAPANESE MARCH,
on original Japanese Melodies, expressly composed for this occasion by SIG. MUZIO, and dedicated
TO THE JAPANESE EMBASSY.
The Proscenium Boxes and the Front Boxes of the first circles will be appropriated to the
JAPANESE PRINCES AND SUITE,
thus affording an opportunity to every visitor to have a full view of the display.
The Academy of Music on that occasion will be BRILLIANTLY DECORATED AND ILLUMINATED.
The number of tickets will be strictly limited to the capacity of the Academy, after the disposal of which no more will be issued.
The sale of tickets commences THIS MORNING, at the usual Matinee ticket offices.
NOTICE.—The attention of the public is respectfully called to the regulations for the preservation of order to be observed by carriages, and the Police detachments to the Academy. They will be published on the day of the Matinee, Wednesday, June 20.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager .... Mr. Joseph Jefferson.
Stage Manager .... Mr. James Simmonds.
Musical Director .... Mr. T. Baker.
Scenic Artist .... Mr. Hayes.
TUESDAY, June 19.
The performance will commence with the favorite comedietta of
THE GOVERNOR'S WIFE.
Letty Briggs .... Mrs. John Wood.
Hickory Short .... Mr. Joseph Jefferson.
To be followed by the highly-successful extravaganza of
OUR JAPANESE EMBASSY,
Being its last representation but Five.
Supported by
MRS. JOHN WOOD,
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
Messrs. James Simmonds, J. Burnett, Stoddart, Thorne, Wall, Goodrich,
Mrs. Vining, Mrs. Chanfrau, Miss Warren, Miss Burke, &c., &c., &c.
Doors open at 7¼, commencing at 8 precisely.

WINTER GARDEN.
BENEFIT
OF
JULIA DEAN HAYNE.
First appearance of Mr. GEO. W. JAMIESON.
TUESDAY, June 19.
EVADNE; OR, THE STATUES.
Julia Dean Hayne .... as .... Evadne.
Mr. Geo. W. Jamieson .... as .... Ludovico.
Mr. C. Barton Hill .... as .... Colona.
To conclude with the
MORNING CALL.
Julia Dean Hayne .... as .... Mrs. Chillington.
Mr. Geo. Jordan .... as .... Sir Edward Ardent.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietors Messrs. G. L. Fox & J. W. Lingard.
Stage Manager .... Mr. G. L. Fox.
The performance will commence with
EUSTACHE.
After which THE MARRIED RAKE.
Then THE GOOD FOR NOTHING.
And THE DENOUNCER.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
Under the personal supervision of ... P. T. BARNUM.
GRAND GALA WEEK!
With Splendid Performances every Afternoon and Evening.
The new Ventilators, Ice Fountains, &c., make this
THE COOLEST PLACE IN THE CITY.
ONE WEEK MORE OF VANTILE MACK,
The Infant Lambert, or GIANT BABY!
The greatest Wonder of the World, being only
7 YEARS OLD, and WEIGHING 257 POUNDS!
ANGEL and other beautifully COLORED FISH, from the Southern seas, which are now swimming in
THE FINEST AQUARIA IN THE WORLD!
TWO BEAUTIFUL LIVE SEALS!
JAPANESE COINS, AUTOGRAPHS, LANTERNS, &c.
THE LIVING "WHAT IS IT?"
IS IT MAN? OR MONKEY? OR BOTH?
THE FAMOUS "LIGHTNING CALCULATOR,"
who sums up columns of figures instantly, and
TEACHES OTHERS TO DO IT!
DR. W. V. B. BLY, THE SEER AND CLAIRVOYANT,
generally known as the great Detective Medium,
SO CALLED SPIRITUAL MEDIUMS,
at an extra charge of 25 cents.
DR. R. O. WICKWARE, THE LIVING SKELETON,
may be seen at all hours.
Reëngagement, for one week only, of the popular Comedian
MR. HARRY PEARSON,
Who will appear every evening, and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, in his inimitable characters.
THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, will be performed
LEOLINE; OR, THE BRIDE OF SORROW.
THIS EVENING, at 7½, OLD HONESTY, and
ROUGH DIAMOND.
Michael Bradshaw .... Mr. Harry Pearson.
Madame DELMOSTE, the celebrated Fortune-Teller.
Baby Anacondas, Serpent Family, Happy Family.
GREAT VARIETY OF NEW WAX FIGURES.
Admittance to everything, 25 cents; Parquette, 15 cents extra. Children under 10, 15 cents; to the Parquette, 10 cents.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
AT NIBLO'S SALOON.
POSITIVELY ONLY 3 NIGHTS MORE
OF THE JAPANESE TREATY.
With other entertainments.
To commence at 8. Tickets 25 cents. Children half price.

J. C. ADAMS' CALIFORNIA MENAGERIE,
DAY AND EVENING, 13th-st. and 4th-av.
GREATEST NOVELTY IN AMERICA!
THE GREAT LIVING BLACK SEA-LION.
DANCING GRIZZLY BEARS, SINGING, CLIMBING AND VAULTING BEARS, CALIFORNIA LIONS, TIGERS, OSTRICHES, BUFFALO, and 100 WILD ANIMALS FROM THE PACIFIC.
Performed by "Grizzly Adams" from 10 A. M., to 10 P. M., and especially 3 and 8 P. M.
ANIMALS FED AT 4 P. M.
Admission 25 cents. Children, 15 cents.

707. GURNEY'S GALLERY, 707.
No. 707 Broadway.
First block below the New-York Hotel.
On exhibition,
THE DYING TE-CUM-SEH,
and other elegant pieces of Statuary by
CHEVALIER PETTRICH.
Open from 10 A. M. till 9 P. M. Admission, 25 cents.
N. B.—The Photographic Exhibition Gallery is open for FREE INSPECTION from 8 A. M. till 9 P. M.

FESTIVAL IN BREVOORT'S GROVE.—The ladies of St. Luke's Parish, Brooklyn, will hold a Strawberry Festival during the afternoon and evening of TUESDAY, June 19, in the grove of J. C. Brevoort, Esq., Bedford-av., on Pacific-st., between Franklin-av. and the Clove-road. The proceeds of the festival to be devoted to ST. LUKE'S CHURCH SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Through the kindness of Mr Brevoort, the committee have been able to secure this charming spot for their festival, and those who wish to visit the grove will be glad to avail themselves of this opportunity, as it will not be open this Summer as heretofore to public gatherings. No expense or labor has been spared to render this one of the most delightful and attractive of popular festivals. Refreshments in a large variety will be provided upon the grounds during the afternoon and evening. There will be a brass band in attendance, with other attractions. In the evening, the Grove will be brilliantly illuminated with WHITE and COLORED LIGHTS.

The Fulton-av. and Atlantic-av. cars run within about three or four minutes' walk of the Grove.

Tickets, [illegible] one adult, or two children; to be had at the gate.

TEMPLE OF MAGIC, NO. 444 BROADWAY.—Last week of Professor JACOBS, astounding wonders, and the comic drolleries of Goblin Sprightly. Two new Grand Matinees, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, June 20 and 23, at 2½ o'clock. Ventriloquism all the evening. Do not fail to see this extraordinary, wonderful and pleasing entertainment. No equal to it in this country. Evening at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cents; reserved seats 50 cents.

STRAWBERRIES, MUSIC, ICE CREAM.—A Strawberry Festival for the benefit of the Spring-st. Sabbath School, will be held in the Lecture-room of the church—(Spring-st., near Varick)—on THURSDAY EVENING, June 21. Tickets 25 cents; to be had of the members and at the door on the evening of the Festival.

WHITLOCK'S
FREE GALLERY
OF OIL PAINTINGS
No. 366 CANAL-ST.

FINE ARTS.

ON VIEW FOR A SHORT TIME,
CHURCH'S LATEST WORK,
TWILIGHT IN THE WILDERNESS,
At GOUPIL & CO.'S, No. 772 Broadway.
Admission 25 cents.

HUGHES' GALLERY.—786 Broadway; exhibition of PICTURES from portraits of South American notabilities.

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION,
NEW-YORK, June 9, 1860.
PROPOSALS FOR MILK.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction at their office, Rotunda, Park, until 12 o'clock, M., of the 30th inst., for supplying Blackwell's and Randall's Island, and Bellevue Hospital, for the Institutions thereon, with pure untainted Country Milk of the best quality, from the 1st July, 1860, to the 31st March, 1861. All information can be obtained upon application to the [illegible].

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Seventh Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Tuesday, the 26th day of June, at 12 o'clock M., for altering and repairing Ward School-house No. 12, in said Ward, pursuant to the plans and specifications to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for altering and repairing Ward School-house No. 12, Seventh Ward." Proposals must contain the names of two responsible sureties. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all proposals if deemed for the public interests.
NEW-YORK, June 12, 1860.
JOHN DUFFY,
RICHARD FOULLON,
School Officers of Seventh Ward.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP EXISTING BEtween the undersigned, [illegible] of June.
NEW-YORK, June 14, 1860.
C. A. HAZLETON,
G. H. LOVEGROVE.

PRESIDENTIAL.

[Concluded from First Page.]

ported in the newspapers, had a roving commission. The gentleman from Massachusetts, (LORING,) had stated that he would himself withdraw from the Convention, if its action did not suit him. He, (KING,) was not prepared to say that, but he thought the seceders who owed a double allegiance were not entitled to seats in this Convention. If the Convention decided otherwise, he should bow to its decision. To come to this Convention, and to go to the Richmond Convention, to play fast and loose with this Convention—this he knew was the suspicion, and he wished to ascertain if it was true. He argued that, under any circumstances, the seceding delegation should be subject to the ceremony at the Committee, and if these reports were true, he did not believe they were entitled to seats at all. There had been, since the Charleston Convention, no meeting of any State Convention in Texas. Could any one say there had?

Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, replied that the action of the Texan delegation had been indorsed by the people of that State.

Mr. KING had asked a question, and could never consent to be interrupted for an answer, not for irrelevant remarks. He denied that any Convention had been held in Texas, and that the delegates were not accredited to this Convention. He then reviewed the protest of the Texan delegation when they withdrew, and designated it as an insult to the Convention. Mississippi had come duly accredited and without contestants. He was willing to submit her claims to the Committee, but if it was found that her delegates have been accredited to a rival and opposing Convention—that they have been there and organized—that they have not adjourned, but taken a recess only—he would not vote to admit them. One of the delegates had said that he came here as he went to a camp-meeting, because he had a right to do so. He (KING) believed that such delegates came here for mischief. There certainly was ground for supposing that they meant to go back to their own adjourned Convention if they could not have their own way here, and to do all in their power to discredit this Convention, and to put up some candidate who has not heels and bottom enough to get a Democratic nomination. If these delegates are elected to Richmond with the right to come here for this purpose, so help him God they never would get his vote, although if the Convention saw fit to admit them he should be prepared to treat them as gentlemen. He next reviewed the action of Florida who had not been accredited here at all, and yet the Convention was asked to shut its eyes to this fact and admit them. He declared that South Carolina alone had preserved consistency and dignity, for they did not come here at all. She was a disunionist in JACKSON's time, and was a disunionist now. The Charleston *Mercury*, which was the organ of the RHETT delegation, declares this Convention to be a stumbling block in the path of a dissolution of the Union. Mr. KING then alluded to the orders that had gone forth from Washington, signed by gentlemen who had better have been attending to their duties, than directing the seceders to come back, and telling them they would probably get their platforms, and if not they would again secede, and then Virginia would go with them. Yes, Virginia, God bless her, had been told that she too must secede, and her eldest daughter, Kentucky, was to go with her. Then, by the programme, North Carolina and Tennesee, another mother and daughter, were to go forth, and even Missouri it was said was to follow. The object and meaning of these Washington orders were simply this: If DOUGLAS must be nominated we will draw forth these States from the Convention, and so be able to turn round upon him and say, "You are a sectional candidate just like LINCOLN." It was said, too, that the highest legal authority in Washington—he supposed that must be the Attorney-General—[laughter]—had declared this was a bogus Convention—that it was not regularly in session, and so he supposed the Richmond Convention was to lay claim to regularity and term this Convention bogus. He exhorted the Convention to hold on firmly to the National Democratic organization, and to yield its principles to the demands of no section.

Mr. WEST, of Connecticut, said the Democrats of his State had been attacked at Charleston as little better than Black Republicans, and had been unable to defend themselves because they had not been recognized and awarded the floor. He denounced the man who would denounce the State of Connecticut. It had been said that Virginia had set in the Convention and heard things that grated on her ears. Well, Connecticut had been compelled to hear things that had grated harshly on their ears, and one of those things was the assertion by a delegate from Massachusetts, to-day, that the seceders had been driven from the Convention. He read from the protest of the Mississippi delegation to prove that the withdrawal of the seceders was their voluntary act, and that they had not been driven from the Convention. He reviewed the position of the Northern Democracy, and asserted their right to demand the same platform that has been forced upon them four years ago. They wanted nothing but right, and so help their God they would not submit to anything that was wrong. The North has its rights as well as the South, and must maintain them as well. He continued to argue forcibly in support of the position of the majority of the Convention, and against the admission of any unaccredited delegates or of any delegates who would not pledge themselves to abide by the action of the Convention.

Mr. HUNTER, of Missouri, was astonished to hear the remarks of his colleague of Missouri, who had said be would not give his vote for the admission of the South to the Convention. He asked him how long it was since he cast his last Democratic vote. He reviewed what represented to have been the political action of his colleague in recent elections. He charged that Gov. KING was disregarding the wishes of his constituents in this action.

Mr. KING—I deny it.

Mr. HUNTER was not a lawyer, and he did not desire to argue, but only to state a few facts.

Captain RYNDERS—Go on. A speech from an honest man is better than one from a lawyer. [Laughter.]

Mr. KING had heard with heartfelt pleasure the remarks of the gentleman from Massachusetts, and when he had asked who it was, and heard that it was Judge LORING, his heart beat with pride. [Loud laughter, and cries of "It's not Judge LORING. He's a doctor."

Mr. KING—Well, his name is LORING, and he is from Massachusetts. He agreed with him that it was proper to let in the seceders, and he was glad that they were prepared to come here and acknowledge the error of their ways. He had lived for sixty years in Missouri, and had only cast one vote not Democratic in his life, [laughter,] and that one was the vote that turned THOMAS H. BENTON out of the Senate.

Mr. AVERY, of North Carolina, desired to indulge in no sectional or personal allusions, but he would say to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MONTGOMERY) that if the speech he had made to-day was an indication of the sentiments of his heart towards one section of the country, that he (AVERY) would not entertain such a sentiment to be made President of the United States. He would say also to the gentleman from Illinois as well as to the gentleman from Pennsylvania, that such speeches as they had both made were not calculated to elect their candidate. He could not resist the impression that these remarks were designed to drive the South in a body from the Union, but he would say that no person had the power to drive him from the National Democratic Convention. He alluded to the former action of Democratic Conventions, when one man had been permitted to cast the vote of a State rather than that State should have no representation. He held that the delegates from the Southern States had every right, under their original commissions, to reclaim their seats, and if the Northwestern delegates had been the seceders, instead of the South, he would have extended to them a cordial welcome back, that peace, harmony and unity might be restored. If it is the purpose of the majority of this convention to defranchise the Southern States right or wrong, he had nothing to say. He was opposed to the New York resolution, which prescribed terms of receiving the seceding delegates. If you cannot trust them without a pledge you ought not to trust them with it. Our Northern friends are in a majority, and they wish to overthrow us both on platform and candidate.

Mr. ATKINS, of Tennessee—Tennessee has a high regard for her Northern friends. She is a sound Democratic State. Her Democracy need no pledges and no tests. Nominate your candidate fairly and honorably, and I will swim every river and ford every creek, to secure success to our banner. For the sake of our banner—for the sake of our Union—for God's sake—harmonize. Is there any man here who is willing to sacrifice the Democratic Party on the altar of personal ambition? He would consign the most cherished friend he had in the world to oblivion before he would endanger the permanency of the Democratic Party to secure his advancement. He feared that there would be no difficulty in harmonizing if it were not for devotion to the personal interests of some one man. He would to God that we had a JACKSON among us to bring harmony out of chaos. He concluded by moving the previous question, declaring that it was his purpose when the question was ordered to move an adjournment until morning.

Pending the question a motion was made to adjourn. Negatived.

Mr. STEWART, of Maryland, demanded a vote by States on seconding the call for the previous question.

Amid great excitement, the delegates all on their feet, the roll was called, resulting as follows: Ayes 233; Nays 18.

So the previous question was seconded.

On motion of Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, the Convention adjourned till 10 to-morrow.

The questions before the Convention now stand as follows:

Mr. HOWARD, of Tennessee, made an original motion, directing the Sergeant-at-arms to admit to the Convention all delegates accredited to the Charleston Convention.

Mr. CHURCH, of New-York, moved to amend by referring all claims for admission to the Convention to the Committee on Credentials, and to request them to report as soon as practicable the names of the persons entitled to admission, with the proviso that all delegates accepting seats in the Convention are bound in honor and good faith to abide by the action of the Convention, and support its nominees.

Mr. GILMOR, of Pennsylvania, moved to amend the amendment by resolving that the delegations from Arkansas, Mississippi Florida and Texas be at once admitted to the Convention, and that the contested seats of other sending States be referred to a Committee on Credentials to be selected by such State. The previous question is called on the last amendment, and the call has been seconded. The motion at the meeting of the Convention to-morrow will be: "Shall the previous question be now put?" The probability is, that the previous question will be ordered, and that Mr. GILMOR's amendment will be voted down; that a division will be called on the amendment of Mr. CHURCH, and that the first of it will be adopted without the proviso respecting a pledge.

It looks now as though the vote of New-York would decide it in favor of the admission of the Southern delegations generally, where there is no contest and of both delegations where a contest exists.

The chances still appear to favor a harmonious termination of the Convention, as New-York evidently holds the balance of power, and seems likely to favor some sort of a compromise.

There is speaking in Monument-square to-night.

Every effort will be made to effect a compromise to-night.

GOSSIP FROM BALTIMORE.

Heat—Japanese—The Continental—The Crowd—Capt. Scott—Trouble between Cushing and Smalley—Cushing Ahead—Immense Douglas Demonstration—Speeches of Gov. King, Gov. German and Hon. Mr. Claborne—Great Enthusiasm—How Delegates act on Sunday—Scene at Barnum's Hotel—Protest against Seceders—Indorsement of Bell and Everett—Stock Resume—Douglas the Favorite.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GILMOR HOUSE, BALTIMORE, Sunday, June 17, 1860.

Heat, according to WEBSTER, that greatest of lexicographers, is the "result of the vibration of elastic media." I don't doubt that WEBSTER is right; on the contrary, I know he's right, and all I have to say is, that the "elastic media" have had a jolly good time in the vibrating way lately, and the result in Baltimore is heat of the most outrageous character, melting soul and body together, causing the ruffles of our shirt to wilt, and the stiffness of our collar to vamos. In the service of the TIMES, we have been in many a tight, and many a hot place, but never have we been so closely squeezed or so nearly roasted as has been our unfortunate lot on this interesting occasion.

THE RIDE

from New-York to Philadelphia was endured with patience greater than that of Moses in the bulrushes. Dust in clouds, smoke in torrents, cinders in vast numbers, and vibrations of "elastic media" beyond conception, were ours to receive and to suffer, and we cordially recommend any one who imagines himself or herself a martyr, to apply for our position on the TIMES, get it, and travel from New-York to Philadelphia and thence to Baltimore, on a rousing hot and dusty day, and if he or she don't confess their former trials were but naught, then I'll *hari-kari* myself with a butcher's knife.

Arrived at Philadelphia, we found ourselves in season to witness the immense torchlight procession given by the Fire Department in honor of the Japanese visitors. The affair reflected great credit upon the city, and was viewed by the distinguished party and by thousands of others with gratification and delight. The Continental was densely packed with guests, and presented an appearance lively beyond description. *En passant*, I would say that in capacity, neatness, elegance and comfort, this hotel has not its equal in the world. Its proprietor is one of the few men in this country who know "how to keep a hotel," and his aids are gentlemen of experience and eminent courtesy.

Towards noon yesterday a refreshing shower of rain was vouchsafed us, which cooled the air a little, laid the dust comfortably, and rendered us happy internally.

That the Convention at Charleston was well attended by outsiders is a well-attested fact; that the Chicago gathering was the greatest outpouring of the people ever before known, is also a circumstance supported by historic recollections, but of all the crowds that ever I saw,

THIS CROWD

stands ahead. All the delegations are full, and in many cases, double sets are in attendance. Of outsiders, the number is past counting. Every car brings its load of heated victims, who "mix in" with the elastic media already here, and the additional vibration adds to the general stock of caloric already on the ground. There are already some

ELEVEN HUNDRED REPORTERS,

correspondents and editors here, and many more are expected. Where they will find rest for their weary soles is more than I can imagine. The hotels are full and can't be any fuller. The boarding houses are "replete with lodgers," as one of the buxom landladies on Howard-street informed me to-day, and there is nothing left for future comers, but the station-houses and the lock-up.

Capt. SCOTT, of Alabama, who, it will be remembered, was one of the most dignifiedly and conscientiously ultra men at Charleston, is here, and evidently feels that serious times are approaching. He and the rest of the old Alabama delegation have rooms here, and on the door is a large card with the inscription, "Alabama Delegation, Regular Democracy." A Douglas wag printed, in pencil, the letters "IR" before the Regular, which seemed to the eyes of many an appropriate prefix.

There was a nice little quarrel between the rival factions of

CUSHING AND SMALLEY,

each claiming the right to issue tickets to the Delegates, Reporters, and others who might desire admittance to the Convention Hall. SMALLEY's party issued a notice, which was printed and prominently posted up in the Hall of the various hotels, giving full directions to all the aforementioned host, as to the time and whereabouts, when and where tickets might be procured. Hardly had the placards warmed in their places, when they were torn down, and others, giving somewhat similar directions, signed "CALEB CUSHING, President," were put in their places. As matters now stand, CUSHING has the best of the matter, and it seems no more than right. SMALLEY's time expired when he handed the gavel to Momus' friend, Gen. FLOURNOY, and it looks very much like an unwarrantable assumption on the part of him with the ruffled shirt and huge gold cross, when he claims to be still master of ceremonies.

In the hall of the Gilmor House stands a two-thirds portrait of

JUDGE DOUGLAS.

Whether it is destined to play a part of equal prominence with that of LINCOLN's picture, which was carried so proudly into the Chicago Wigwam, is more than I can say, but it is here evidently for a purpose.

In front of the Gilmor House is a large open square, in the centre of which is the renowned Battle Monument. There last evening an immense crowd, numbering some two or three thousand, gathered to hear the music which was played by bands from Cincinnati and bands of this city. For two hours they played, alternately, and kept the crowd in great good humor. About 9 o'clock, loud cries were given for YANCEY, SOULE and others, and as the opportunity was too good to be lost, speakers were brought out who addressed the people.

GOV. KING, OF MISSOURI,

spoke first. He stated that since the Charleston Convention, he had been home, and consulted his people, and had received instructions from them to meet with the Delegates at Baltimore, and do all that lay in his power to effect a reconciliation among the conflicting cliques and parties; to work hard for their favorite candidate, but to be content with whomsoever might receive the nomination, and to pledge his State for the support of the nominee. He thought the will of the people should be obeyed, and so he came. He said that in Conventions in his State, when three or four gentlemen presented their names as candidates for the nomination, it was customary to ballot once, then to drop those who received the smaller number of votes, until it was brought down to two contestants, when the fight would be made on them, and the one who got the least number of votes on that ballot would say, "Well, the people evidently don't want *me*," and he would move that the nomination of his opponent be made unanimous. "Not so at Charleston," said he; "there, though two out of seven aspirants received nearly all the votes, the friends of all seven kept their names before the Convention, even though they would receive but half a vote. Soon one man received one hundred and fifty-two and a half votes, [great applause,] but that made no difference—the others wouldn't retire, and finally the Convention broke up. But, my countrymen, I still hope, in fact I have done nothing but hope since that time, and, from present indications, I shouldn't be *very* much astonished if the man who received that great number of votes should work up a *leetle* higher this week, and STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS be the nominee for President of the United States of America." Gov. KING concluded thus, and the crowd, which seemed Douglasey to the back bone, cheered and hurrahed, and kept doing it for a long time. Then the band played "Hail to the Chief," and "Hail Columbia," after which,

MR. CLARBORNE, OF MISSOURI,

the gentleman who moved the previous question at Charleston, was introduced, and addressed the enthusiastic gathering at great length. By this time the Square was densely packed with listeners, who preserved the greatest possible order, and presented a marked contrast to gatherings of a similar character at Charleston.

Mr. CLARBORNE's speech was a "stump speech" in every sense of the term, and kept the crowd in a constant state of enthusiastic good nature. He took the ground that this Convention differed from all others in this respect: Heretofore they had been called to nominate candidates, now they met simply to indorse the nomination which had already been made by the omnipotent will of the people. Without mentioning his name, he pictured the man of the age, his qualifications and fitness for office in such a way that all understood him to mean none other than DOUGLAS; and when, finally, after following him step by step through his public career, he did mention his name, he was interrupted with cheers so strong and loud that he was compelled to suspend his remarks, and wait some time ere he could easily proceed. "If," said he, "they couldn't back us down at Charleston, how in hell do they expect to do it here?"

The next speaker was

GOV. GORMAN, OF MINNESOTA,

who continued in the strain of Gov. KING. He and all the subsequent speakers pledged themselves to stand by the nominee, whoever it might be, and this announcement was invariably the signal for loud applause. He thought the seceders should not be allowed seats in the Convention, and could not understand how any gentleman could think of asking the same. He proposed that the first resolution offered should be one which pledged the delegates to the nominee of the Convention; otherwise, it was the same old game, which naughty boys sometimes play, of "Heads I win; tails you lose," or in other words, if you do as I want you to, I will be your fast friend, otherwise not.

Other speakers followed. They were all Douglas men, and really it seemed as if the crowd was composed of their friends and brethren. At all events, whenever anything particularly interesting to the supporters of the "Giant" was stated, it was received with applause, and *vice versa*.

No one would imagine for a moment—did he judge from the actions of the delegates—that this is the Sabbath. Swearing, drinking and blowing are the order of the day. Calling at Barnum's Hotel a few few moments since, my attention was attracted to a crowd of noisy persons in the corridor. I approached and found a man, who is the Postmaster of a Southern city, harranguing in a most outrageously profane style. He swore that Cotton was King, and would make its power felt ere long; that he would let the d——d Yankees know that the North could not rule the South; but—

THE SOUTH WILL RULE THE NORTH,

and he wanted all who heard him to understand that now is the time for the South to make a bold and determined stand, to maintain her rights and trample down the North. Had this person been a common rowdy inflamed by liquor, talking for the fun of the thing, it would not have been worth this paragraph; but, on the contrary, he is a person of good standing socially and of a degree of eminence in his State; he was standing in the corridor of one of the leading hotels of the country on a Sabbath afternoon; he was addressing gentlemen from all sections of the country on a topic of general interest, and yet he did not hesitate to use language so profane as to chill the blood of many of his listeners. Disgust totally destroyed anything he might say; he injured himself and his cause, benefiting no one. Such things are too common, not only at conventions, but in many of our public offices and stations.

Mr. J. W. PORTIS, Delegate from Suggsville, Ala., is having printed

A PROTEST

against the admission of the Seceders. It will be read to the Convention, and is calculated to cause a great hubbub amongst his friends and associates.

In the way of bluff game the following is pretty good. The Delegates who left the Charleston Convention so solemnly are trying very hard to be readmitted; perhaps they will get in, but perhaps they won't. Some of them threaten great damage if they are turned away, and one of them gravely proposed, in caucus this morning, that they should go to Richmond, organize soberly, and

INDORSE BELL AND EVERETT,

who so fitly head the "Old Gentlemen's" ticket. Wouldn't it be funny?

To-morrow the great work begins anew. You need not be surprised to hear of an adjournment after a three days' session, nor need you calculate strongly upon hearing of an earlier adjournment than the 25th of June.

A *resumé* fairly stated would read thus:

DOUGLAS stock high and with an upward tendency;
DICKINSON not sought after;
GUTHRIE very heavy—no movement;
YANCEY quiet!!!

HOWARD.

SANITARY REFORM.

Proceedings of the Fourth Annual Sanitary Convention at Boston.

From Our Own Reporter.

THURSDAY, June 14.

[The following was accidentally omitted in our regular report of the proceedings.]

The Convention assembled at 4 o'clock, when the President announced the names of the Business Committee as follows:

Dr. J. H. Griscom, N. Y.
Dr. J. Moriarty, Mass.
Dr. W. Jewell, Penn.
Dr. Judson Gelman, Md.
Dr. J. Jeffries, Mass.
Dr. E. Meade, Ohio.
Dr. E. M. Snow, R. I.
Hon. J. M. Weightman, Mass.
Dr. O. B. Guthrie, Tenn.
Dr. L. A. Sayre, N. Y.
Dr. J. Lamb, Penn.
Dr. S. W. Oakley, N. J.
Gen. P. M. Wetmore, N. Y.

The Committee immediately retired to deliberate, taking the printed reports with them, and during their absence Hon. R. D. ARNOLD, of Georgia, made a verbal report on the subject of small-pox and vaccination, to the effect that he had investigated the matter as far as the city of Savannah was concerned, and he had arrived at the conclusion that this disease was not infectious. His report was accepted.

An invitation to the Convention to visit the State Prison, was accepted.

Mr. KIMBALL, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution that in view of the panic in the Southern States in regard to the disease among cattle known as Pleuropnemonia, and the uncertainty as to whether it is contagious or not, and also as to the best mode of treatment, or a possible cure, a Committee be appointed to take the whole subject into consideration.

After a short discussion the resolution was referred to the Business Committee.

Dr. ORDRONOUX, of New-York, gave notice of his intention to move the appointment of a Committee of Five on State Medicine, whose duty it shall be to consider what subjects it may be advisable to bring before the Association.

Dr. GRISCOM, of New-York, from the Business Committee, reported a resolution that the Convention consider the expediency of recommending the passage of a law in regard to Poisons and Dangerous Drugs, as recommended in the appendix of the report of Dr. GUTHRIE upon the subject. The proposed law embraces a list of poisons, which no person shall be allowed to sell without holding the certificate of a college of pharmacy, or the certificate of two or more regular physicians of his neighborhood.

Dr. JEWELL, of Pennsylvania, was opposed to any attempt at classification of poisons, and did not like the method of restricting druggists.

Dr. GRISCOM advocated the report with some modifications.

Dr. JACOB BIGELOW thought the best method was to educate and awaken public sentiment, and showed how a great restriction of the sale of poisons in Boston had been effected by newspaper articles pointing out the abuse of such sale.

Dr. ORDRONOUX earnestly advocated the passage of the resolution, and showed the evils of allowing uneducated druggists full liberty to sell drugs and poisons.

Dr. GUTHRIE, of Tennessee, advocated his report, arguing that the proposed law would elevate the profession of apothecary while it insured the safety of the community.

Dr. SAYRES, of New-York, offered a resolution recommending the State Legislatures to pass such laws regulating the sale of poisonous drugs as in their wisdom may prove effectual in arresting the destruction of human life by the indiscriminate sale of these dangerous articles. The resolution was adopted.

Dr. SAYRES moved that a copy of the resolution, accompanied by a copy of Dr. GUTHRIE's report, be sent to the Governors of the several States. After a brief debate, this motion was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. KIMBALL, the whole subject was indefinitely postponed.

Adjourned till 10 o'clock Friday morning.

Wednesday evening, Mrs. Harrison Gray Otis, Dr. John Jeffries, D. H. Storer, Jacob Bigelow, Dr. James Jackson, Henry G. Clark and Dr. J. Mason Warren entertained the members of the Convention and other friends. The Brigade Band visited their residences and furnished fine selections of music.

FRIDAY, June 15.

The Convention met at 10 o'clock, President BIGELOW in the Chair.

The minutes of the meeting of yesterday were read and approved, after which the report of the Committee on External Hygeine was brought up for adoption.

Gen. WETMORE addressed the Convention. The subject had been considered to much better purpose in England than here; £3,000,000 had been expended in London alone to promote external hygiene. Gen. WETMORE proceeded to give statistics to show the sanitary condition of the different cities in the United States, and was followed by

Lieut. VIELE, who urged that disease must be checked in the cities by the aid of sewerage.

Dr. JEWELL, of Philadelphia, Dr. BELL, of Brooklyn, Dr. GUTHRIE and Mr. OTIS CLAPP, of Boston, presented their views upon the subject.

Mr. HALLIDAY, who was introduced by Dr. ORDRONOUX as the practical Sanitarian of New-York, said that he was sorry to find that Boston was, in so many respects, the rival of the City from which he came. Some Districts within reach of the Hall were as unhealthy as the Five Points in New-York. He had just visited a house which contained 74 families. He had ascertained the age and name of every man and woman in this building. This case was as bad as any which could be found in Cherry-street, New-York. If that City were uniformly populated as densely as it is in some parts, it would contain 3,000,000 human beings, and the island 10,000,000.

Dr. THOMPSON, of Ohio, Dr. GRISCOM, and Gen. MARTIN, of New-York, Dr. ANDERSON, of Staten Island, and Dr. ORDRONOUX, criticised certain portions of the report, and, after one or two trifling amendments, the resolutions attached to it were adopted.

The Business Committee submitted a report recommending that the report of Dr. GUTHRIE, without the appendix, be printed in the transactions.

A resolution offered by Dr. JEWELL, that in the opinion of the Convention yellow fever was not personally contagious, was laid on the table.

The Committees on Tenement Houses, on Dispensaries and on Food, were not ready to report, and the Committee on Nuisances was discharged, after which the Convention adjourned until 7½ P. M.

The New Transatlantic Telegraph.

From the London News.

A fortnight since we reported an interview between Lord PALMERSTON and an influential deputation respecting a projected line of telegraph to America *via* the Faroe Islands, Iceland and Greenland. We understand that the noble lord has responded to the request then laid before him by *granting the steamship Bulldog* for the purpose of making a complete survey and soundings of the proposed route, and that Sir LEOPOLD M'CLINTOCK has been appointed by the Admiralty to the command of the *Bulldog*. The preparations for the departure of the expedition will be entered upon forthwith.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN AND THE CROTON BOARD—NEGLECT OF PUBLIC BUSINESS.—The Board of Aldermen held last night a long and somewhat stormy session, some of the members evidently feeling that they would be much more pleasantly located in waiting upon the Japanese. For this, or possibly some other reason, they have omitted for the past three weeks to open and read a communication from the Croton Department on a topic of great importance, especially to parties owning property in the upper part of the Island. Of course as the communication has not been officially read, it would be impertinent on the part of the reporter to anticipate its contents, but when it is asserted that it calls earnest attention to the necessity of draining and sewering that portion of the Island at present occupied only as country seats, but soon to be apportioned into City lots, the subject may attract the attention of the parties most interested. The communication has been lying on the table of the Aldermen for three weeks, and is certainly of sufficient magnitude to entitle it to early consideration.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF BUNKER'S HILL.—The Anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill was celebrated with a zeal and enthusiasm worthy of the occasion by the Putnam Chapter of the O. U. A., last evening, at Jones' Assembly Rooms, Broadway, near Bond-street. The room was gaily decorated with flags, banners, emblematic devices and bouquets. About three hundred ladies and gentlemen sat down to supper. After the eatables were disposed of a number of patriotic toasts were read by the President and responded to by invited guests. Letters from Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN and other distinguished gentlemen whose presence had been invited, were read by the President. Several songs were sung by the American Glee Club, and an excellent band, stationed in the gallery, furnished the music. After the literary exercises were concluded the hall was cleared for dancing and the festivities were kept up to an early hour in the morning.

ROBBERY AT THE NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—A few days since, while one of the nurses at the New-York Hospital was at her dinner, a thief passed through her ward, and boldly entered her private apartment, where he locked himself in, and proceeded to help himself to everything valuable within his reach. The rascal took a gold watch and chain, several small articles of jewelry, and about $60 in money, with which he decamped before the patients could give an alarm. It was found that he had obtained entrance to the grounds by placing a ladder against the wall on the Church-street side. The following day the nurse received a letter through the City post, in which the fellow expressed his thanks for the money and valuables, and said he had found them very useful, had disposed of the watch and chain to advantage, and promised another visit of the same sort at the first convenient opportunity.

THE SLAVE-BRIG FALMOUTH—ARREST OF HER OFFICERS AND CREW.—Lieut. ABBOT, who came here from St. Vincent Island in charge of the brig *Falmouth*, which was captured near Porto Praya by the United States sloop *Portsmouth*, yesterday laid before the United States District-Attorney the official documents concerning the seizure of the brig, among which were a letter from Commander JOHN CALHOUN, of the *Portsmouth*, and the statements of the boarding-officer as to what was found on board. A libel was filed against the vessel and cargo, and a warrant issued for the arrest of Capt. LEINAS, his mate, and 6 of the crew of the vessel. The Marshal took them into custody, and they were committed. The examination of the case will be fixed at an early day.

PROBABLE SUICIDE IN ESSEX MARKET PRISON.—Yesterday afternoon, one of the keepers at the Essex Market Prison found ANDREW SHENSKY, a German, 33 years of age, who was committed on Sunday morning as a vagrant, lying insensible in his cell, and bleeding from a terrible gash across his throat. The Police Surgeon was summoned, and sewed up the wound, which had completely severed the windpipe; but there is no probability that the man will recover. The instrument used was a razor.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR-SCHOOL EXHIBITION.—The Annual Grammar-School Exhibition of the New-York University, took place in the Chapel yesterday, before quite a large number of spectators. Chancellor FERRIS presided. The scholars recited several popular selections from Saxe, Longfellow, Bryant, Henry Clay, Byron, Shakespeare and others. The prize for the best speaker was awarded to MARTIN A. W. HULL.

SHIPS FOR THE AFRICANS AT KEY WEST.—The ships *Castillian*, Capt. PROCTOR, and *South Shore*, Capt. LATHROP, chartered by the American Colonization Society to convey the Africans from Key West to Liberia, have both sailed from this port, the former on Sunday last, and the latter on Wednesday of last week. The third ship, the *Star of the Union*, has been chartered by Mr. McLEAN for the same purpose, which will have immediate dispatch for the same destination. These ships are well ventilated and every attention has been paid to the health and comfort of the unfortunate captives, which the nature of the case allowed. Mr. McLEAN will take charge of any letters for the Republic of Liberia, if sent to him at No. 80 Chambers-street.

TWENTIETH WARD REPUBLICANS.—A large gathering of the Republicans of the Twentieth Ward took place at Lamartine Hall, corner of Twenty-ninth-street and Eighth-avenue, last evening, THOMAS C. SEARS in the Chair. The speakers were HORACE GREELEY, D. C. McFARLAND, and several others. Several songs were sung by the Glee Club, and the meeting adjourned with three cheers for LINCOLN and HAMLIN.

TWELFTH WARD REPUBLICANS.—A regular meeting of the Twelfth Ward Republican Association was held at the Republican headquarters on Third-avenue, near One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, last evening, WILLIAM DUNNING, Esq., the President of the Association, in the chair. Beyond the addition of a number of new members no business of importance was transacted.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN CLUB.—The Twenty-second Ward Lincoln and Hamlin Campaign Club held a meeting at No. 624 Eighth-avenue last evening. Mr. THEODORE BROCKLOW made a speech in German. He was followed, in English, by Mr. LAMONT and others. This club now numbers upwards of 400 members.

COUNTRY SEAT AT AUCTION.—We invite the attention of our readers to the sale of an eligible country seat at Tarrytown to-morrow (Wednesday.) The advertisement will be found in another column.

Coroners' Inquests.

A WIFE KILLS HERSELF BECAUSE HER HUSBAND CHEWS TOBACCO.

Mrs. REBECCA NESHING, a native of Germany, thirty-nine years of age, residing in Tenth-street, near Avenue D, was walking with her husband and some acquaintances, on Sunday evening, on Harlem bridge, when reaching the centre of that structure, she suddenly stopped, and, without giving any intimation of her intention, jumped into the water. Her friends, as soon as they recovered from their astonishment, raised an alarm, which was promptly responded to by Capt. PORTER, of the Twelfth Precinct Police. When the body, however, was taken from the water, life was extinct. Yesterday Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest upon the remains, at the Station-house, whither they had been removed, and it transpired that the deceased was married nine years since, but that during the greater part of the time her relation with her husband had been unpleasant, that she has refused to live with him, and had visited Europe and California in the capacity of nurse to invalid tourists. Returning from the latter place some three months since, a reconciliation between herself and husband was effected, which was not disturbed until a few minutes previous to her death, when a dispute arose during the progress of their walk, on the subject of tobacco chewing, to which practice Mr. NESHING was addicted, and which was a source of great offence to his wife. Neither he, nor the others who heard the argument, believed for a moment, that a difference, upon what some look upon as a trivial matter, would have sufficed as a motive for suicide.

FATAL RESULT OF A DRUNKEN ENCOUNTER.

On Sunday, the 10th inst., MICHAEL FLYNN, a carman, 35 years of age, living in Worth-street, was admitted to the New-York Hospital, in a very dangerous condition, the result of injuries received in an encounter with one MICHAEL LANAHAN, whom he met at the house of an acquaintance in Eighty-third-street, near Third-avenue. An examination developed the fact that his skull was extensively fractured, and after lingering until Sunday evening, he died. Coroner GAMBLE yesterday made the preliminary arrangements for holding an inquest, but deferred taking testimony until to-day. The witnesses of the affray say that both men were intoxicated when it occurred, and hard words passed with scarce any grounds for disagreement. Finally LANAHAN seized a pair of tongs, which stood by the grate, and struck deceased upon the head. As soon, however, as he realized that the injuries he had inflicted were of a severe character, he fled, and so far has eluded the efforts made by the police to find him.

DEATH OF AN UNKNOWN INEBRIATE.

On Sunday afternoon a middle-aged man, apparently a Scotchman, was seen wandering about Eighty-third-street, apparently laboring under an attack of delirium tremens. An hour or two later he was found dead, in a gully at the corner of that street and Eleventh-avenue, where he is supposed to have fallen in a fit. The body was removed to Bellevue Hospital, and Coroner JACKMAN will hold an inquest.

Police Reports.

OFFENCES OF VARIOUS KINDS.

The warehouse of Fatman & Co., No. 167 Water-street, was broken into on Sunday night by forcing a window shutter, and two lads named James Rice and Benjamin White, each about 12 years of age, were found inside by Officers Phillips and Sullivan, of the Second Precinct. They were secured, and subsequently their confederate, another little boy, known as Michael Jacobs, was taken into custody. Jacobs confessed that he had sold a lot of cigars, which had been taken from the store, to a Chinaman who keeps a stand in West-street. Justice KELLY sent the boys to Prison.... Three silk dresses were stolen on the night of the 5th inst. from the residence of Mrs. Jane Farren, No. 485 Third-avenue, which a burglar had visited. A day or two afterwards the property was recovered by Officer Irving of the Twentieth Precinct, who then obtained a clue to the thief, but failed to discover him until yesterday morning, when he was arrested after considerable trouble, the officer having found it necessary to club him severely in self-defence. The name of the accused is John McCruin, *alias* Honest Jack, and he was locked up for examination.

FIGHT AND STABBING AFFRAY.

A fight occurred at 7 o'clock last evening in the grocery store No. 22 Laurens street, between a man named Thomas Rafferty and another known as Riley, both of whom are laborers, who had been drinking together during the afternoon, and at the time were much intoxicated. Finally Riley caught up a cheese-knife and stabbed his antagonist in the shoulder. Officer McCleary of the Fifth Precinct was called to arrest him, but meantime he escaped and has not since been seen. Rafferty's wounds are severe, and he was removed to the City Hospital.

Fires.

AN EXPLOSION OF FIREWORKS.

The show window of a book and newspaper store, No. 96 Third-street, was broken by some mischievous person about 7 o'clock last evening, and a lighted match put to some fireworks inside. An explosion followed, but the prompt removal of a portion of the goods served to prevent the spread of the flames, which were extinguished ere the damage exceeded $30. The store was occupied by Mr. JOHN TELFER, who had his stock insured for $400 in the Broadway, and $500 in the Artisans Insurance Company. The injury to the building was slight.

IN A STABLE.

The alarm at 12¼ o'clock this morning was caused by the burning of a stable at the corner of Washington and Leroy streets. The origin of the fire and extent of damage was not ascertained.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

COMMON COUNCIL—THE CORRUPTION FUND AGAIN—THE JAPANESE EMBASSY—THE NATIONAL ANNIVERSARY—BOARD OF HEALTH.—At a regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen last evening, a resolution was adopted, directing a Committee to make the necessary arrangements to spend the $1,000 annually appropriated for celebrating the National Anniversary. The following resolution was adopted.

Resolved, That the matter of procuring a reappropriation of the $120,000 heretofore appropriated by the United States Government for the sewerage of Flushing avenue, and across the United States lands at the Wallabout, and also the matter of opening a street across the United States lands at Wallabout, be referred to a select Committee of five, with power to confer with the United States authorities at Washington in regard to the above-mentioned improvements; and the Comptroller is hereby directed to pay the necessary expenses of said Committee when certified by them.

Resolved, that the Chairman of the Board be the Chairman of said Committee.

The Health Committee, with the President of the Board, and Mayor of the city be authorized to act as a Board of Health.

Alderman DAYTON, out of turn, endeavored to introduce a resolution inviting the Japanese Embassy to visit this city, but he was declared out of order, and he was not reached before the hour for adjournment, when the Board agreed to hold a special meeting on Wednesday evening next.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE DR. ISAACS.—Dr. CHAS. E. ISAACS, an eminent physician and surgeon, died in this city on Saturday last. Yesterday afternoon, members of the New-York Pathological Society, New-York Academy of Medicine, and Kings County Medical Society assembled in the Mayor's Office, City Hall, when Dr. OGDEN was called to the Chair, and Dr. SHRADY was appointed Secretary. Prof. VAN BUREN, in suitable terms, announced the death of Dr. ISAACS, and described his disease and the circumstances which immediately preceded his death. Resolutions of respect to his memory were adopted, when the meeting adjourned to attend the funeral, at 4 o'clock, in the Church of the Holy Trinity. The funeral was attended by a large concourse of citizens. The services were conducted by Rev. Drs. VINTON and LITTLEJOHN, after which the remains were interred at Greenwood.

ITEMS.—Sergeant CROFTS, on Sunday, shot a mad dog in Bridge-street, fortunately before the animal had an opportunity of injuring any one....A building at the corner of South First and Eigh streets was formally consecrated on Sunday as a Jewish Synagogue for the congregation known as *Beth Elohim*....A well known rowdy, named CHAS. FROST *alias* "Red Charley," was committed by Justice CORNWELL, yesterday, on a charge of having attempted to shoot ANTOINE NEBROY on Sunday evening. He was prevented from carrying his threat into execution by the arrival of an officer, who arrested him....JOHN MANNING was arrested yesterday for shooting at a friend in the Ninth Ward, on Sunday night last, while both were in a disreputable house....THOMAS McDONALD, one of the census marshals, was arrested on Saturday night last for intoxication, and committed to the cells of the Sixth Precinct Station, where he remained until yesterday morning....Victory Engine Company No. 13, E. D., received their steam fire engine yesterday....A family residing in the Third Ward discovered, recently, that a nursery maid in their employ had been in the habit of administering chloroform to a small child which she had the care of, to keep it quiet.

THE COURTS.—CIRCUIT COURT CALLENDAR FOR THIS DAY.—Nos. 96, 97, 38, 44, 51, 102, 104, 105, 107, 108, 109, 111, 111½, 112, 33, 66, 103, 113, 114, 115, 36, 74. CITY COURTS.—Nos. 7, 48, 6, 19, 25, 49, 50, 18, 51, 52, 53, 55, 10, 4, 59, 60, 61, 63, 2, 64.

JERSEY CITY.

THE SUPPOSED MURDER.—Men were employed throughout the day, Saturday, under the direction of Coroner GAFNEY, in dredging the slip in the vicinity of Paterson dock, foot of Wayne-street, Jersey-City, where the body of WM. H. DUNN is supposed to have been thrown, if he was murdered in that vicinity, but nothing as yet has transpired to afford any light as to the whereabouts of the missing man. A large stone was found on the dock on Saturday, apparently spotted with blood, which is being analyzed by Dr. QUIDOR.

BERGEN BAPTIST CHURCH.—The recognition services of the Bergen Baptist Church took place in the First Presbyterian Church at Bergen yesterday afternoon. The sermon was preached by Rev. WILLIAM ROLLINSON, of Rahway, N. J. The hand of fellowship was given by Rev. W. H. PARMLY, of Jersey City, and the charge to the Church was delivered by Rev. ALFRED HARRIS, of Hoboken, N. J.

MISSION TENT.—The Young Men's Christian Association of Jersey City have erected a tent between South Seventh and South Eighth streets, near Jersey-avenue. It was opened for public worship yesterday afternoon. A number of the pastors of Jersey City were present. Rev. Mr. DUNN, pastor of St. Paul's Church, South Sixth-street, preached the sermon.

DUEL IN BALTIMORE.—At an early hour yesterday morning there was a rumor circulated in the city that a duel had taken place the previous evening in the neighborhood of Marshy Point, Baltimore, between two well-known gentlemen from New-York, the particulars of which, as subsequently ascertained, appear to be substantially as follows: The parties, who were Mr. THOMAS BRYAN, proprietor of the well-known Gallery of Christian Art, and Mr. SAMUEL NEALE, both of New-York City, arrived in Baltimore with their friends on Thursday, and the meeting took place the same afternoon in a quiet spot in the vicinity of Marshy Point. The weapons used were pistols, and upon the first fire Mr. NEALE was hit in the left shoulder, receiving a painful but not dangerous wound, the ball penetrating only the fleshy part of the arm. Mr. BRYAN was attended on the ground by Mr. MEREDITH, of Philadelphia, and Mr. NEALE by Mr. GEORGE BOWDON, of New-York. The entire party, we understand, left for home yesterday—Mr. NEALE's wound not incapacitating him from traveling. The cause of quarrel, which is said to have taken place at the Union Club in New-York, grew out of a heated discussion between the parties respecting the nationality of the Italian patriot, GARIBALDI. A difference of opinion on this point led to words, and then to a blow from Mr. NEALE, and a subsequent challenge from Mr. BRYAN. Mr. BRYAN is between sixty and seventy years of age, and Mr. NEALE only a few years younger. Both gentlemen are well known in this city.—*Washington States and Union, June 16.*

[Advertisement.]

PROFESSIONAL.

JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., offers his professional services, at his residence in the Graefenberg Medical Institute Buildings, No. 2 BOND-STREET, New-York. *Irregularities and diseases of women of every description, consumption and chronic difficulties* are made a speciality, and are skillfully and successfully treated.

☞ Invalids suffering from these complaints, or who may require skillful treatment and comfortable rooms at time of confinement, can be received in the Institute, at reasonable charges. The New-York *Daily News* says: "The Graefenberg Institute is a large four-story edifice, handsomely furnished, airy, commodious and admirably adapted, in every respect, for the accommodation of those suffering from the above or from chronic diseases, or for those desiring great care or skill at time of confinement, and who may wish to avail themselves of its quiet and secluded quarters. The Institute is under the charge of Dr. J. F. BRIDGE, Resident Physician, a gentleman of thorough medical knowledge and great practical experience." *Particulars* regarding terms, &c., had by addressing him at No. 2 BOND-STREET, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Young lawyers and others would find it greatly to their advantage to have a Phrenological Examination, with a full written description of character, by Prof. FOWLER, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

COUNTRY SEAT AT AUCTION,

At Springside, Tarrytown. We understand this valuable property will be offered at public sale on Wednesday, June 20, at 1 o'clock, on the premises. See description advertisement in another column.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT is the only reliable preparation for the effectual cure of scald-head or any of the eruptive disorders with which children are affected. It has never been known to fail when used according to the accompanying directions.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New York.

[illegible]

JAPANESE EMBASSY.

Just received from Washington, and on exhibition at BRADY'S GALLERY, No. 643 Broadway, the only authentic photographs of them taken in this country.

Also the different candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Quaker City, from Havana—Mr. E. Labonde, lady, 5 children and 2 servants, Gdel Monte, Wm. Grosvener, Ely S. W. Bogarus, Wm. Ayres, Count de Gabriac, French Minister Plenipotentiary to Mexico *en route* to France, Countess de Gabriac, 2 children and 1 servant, Mlle. Combel, Julia S Llano, and lady, B. de Evernia, Thomas Bays, Y. G. Botande, wife and 5 children, F. J. Thurston, Countess de Valle, Geneva and 2 servants, Mlle G. Estrada, Madame V. Ferrer, J. T. Williams, Paul Pe eotin, Augustin Lafosse, Edward Huntley, George W. Barrel, Mrs. L. E. Hall, J. F. Nevarro, Edward Oliver, John F. Harrison, Ramon Z. Adej, Martin Mag, Alex Slater, José Soto, Geo. Lattimer, Austrian Consul, Porto Rico; Francisco Rosell, José Rosell and servant, Juan C. Norvell and child, Miss Fesser, José Molina and lady, Fco. Fesser and lady, J. J. Trueba and lady, Fco. and Wm. Trueba, Ambrosio Valpini, lady and two children; Ed. del Castillo and lady, Mrs. Dixon and child, Charles Malibran, Miss Malibran, John Birbeck, lady and three children; Thomas Quinn, Joseph Brudden, Francis Bernard, J. Henesge, Benjamin Price, Hamilton Jacoux, Ramon Arango, James Rodes, James S. Fleming, José Vergasa, Charles Brevune, Charles Edmonston, Alex. Piree, Richard Mallowney, José G. Fuentes, José Munne, Alonz Govel, J. J. Rodriguez, A. de la Calle, J. B. Wilson, E. H. Bellows, Fco. Schlarbau, Miss Lucy Edwards; Capt. F. Calvo, Superintendent Spanish Steamers; Juan Barard and lady, Manuel Frezneda, José de la Castellanos, Pedro Ramirez—Total 108.

In steamship Ariel, from Aspinwall—Mr. Brooks, Senior Ungarro, Mr. Nicola and lady, Mr. Maggorta, J. A. Portocairio, Dicard De La Tewe, E. De La Tewe, J. M. Cospyo, W. J. Burrell, J. P. Woodbury.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 29 | Sun sets.... 7 34 | Moon sets.... 8 29

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 7 59 | Gov. Island. 8 48 | Hell Gate.... 10 19

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, June 18.

Cleared.

Steamships Mount Vernon, Layfield, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Philadelphia, Baxter, Havana, ——.

Steamers Alida, Robbins, Philadelphia, master; Vulcan, Morrison, Philadelphia, J. Briggs.

Ships Sylvia, Swasey, Glasgow, Russell & Averill; Constellation, Mulliner, St. Johns, Chas. Carow; Neptune Peabody, Liverpool, ——.

Barks J. M. Thurston, Gilkey, Richmond, ——; Alnab, Newins, Trinidad, G. S. Stevenson & Co.; F. Denning, Brightmann, Cape Man, J. Brightmann & Co.; Legatus, (Br.,) Hutchinson, St. John, N. B., ——; C. R. Sutil, Scandella, Laguayra, &c., E. Pavenstedt & Co.

Brigs B Bradbury, Miller, Nuevitas, Thos. Owen & Sons; D. Huntly, Ralph, Liverpool, N. F., G. Wheelwright.

Schooner A. Middleton, Sipple, Elizabethport, master.

Sloop W. H. Bowen, Brotherton, Bristol, master.

Boat J. S. Lynch, Lepper, Buffalo, ——.

Arrived.

Steamship Quaker City, Shufeldt, Havana June 14, with mdse. and passengers to Hargous & Co. [illegible] at 6:30 A. M., off Gun Key, passed bark J. B. [illegible] and schr. Arcade, both bd. to the northward.

Steamship Ariel, Miner, Aspinwall June 9, with specie and passengers to D. B. Allen.

Steamship Locust Point, French, Baltimore and Norfolk, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Chesapeake Crowell, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Columbia, Berry, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Bristol, Allen, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Ship Admiral, Bliffen, Havre May 11, with mdse. and 240 passengers to S. M. Fox & Bro.

Ship Sandusky, Williams, Liverpool, via Cork, May 29, with mdse. to Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Ship Miles Standish, Gardiner, Calcutta [illegible], with linseed to master.

Ship Bridgewater, Barstow, Liverpool May [illegible], with mdse. and 136 passengers to Chamberlain, Phelps & Co.

Ship Deutschland, (Ham.,) Wesselboeft, Hamburg 32 ds., with mdse. and 523 passengers to Kunhardt & Co.

Bark Tacony, (of Philadelphia,) Brown, Palermo April 28, and Gibraltar May 12, with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Bark Sea Duck, (of Portsmouth, N. H.,) Peabody, Rotterdam April 1, with mdse. to order.

Bark Southerner, Avery, Palermo March [illegible], with fruit, &c., to Draper & Devlin.

Bark Hyperion, Ward, Ponce 14 ds., with sugar to T. T. Dwight.

Bark Mary Lucretia, Gibbs, Tarragona, via Gibraltar, 55 ds., with wines to Brugiere & Duviviere.

Bark White Sea, (of Boston,) Evans, Glasgow [illegible], with mdse. and 5 passengers to Dunbam & [illegible].

Bark Hanson Gregory, (of Rockland,) Sylvester, St. Jago de Cuba 27 ds., with sugar to Metcalf & Duncan.

Bark Caroline, (of Rockland,) Packard, Havana 12 ds., with sugar to master.

Bark Elizabeth, Wilkins, Rosario April 21, via Monte Video May 4, with hides, &c., to Burdett & Noble.

Barkentine Ilva Durie, Maracaibo May 29, with coffee hides, &c., to Maitland & Phelps.

Brig Paola, Wass, Pensacola 21 ds., with timber to Peck & Church.

Brig Union, (Br.,) Smith, Windsor, N. S., 8 ds., with plaster to master.

Brig A. P. Fluker, (of Boston,) Flye, Miragoane June 2, with coffee and logwood to C. & E. J. Peters.

Brig N. Stowers, (of Boston,) Rice, Ponce, P. R., 22 ds., with sugar and molasses to master.

Brig Icarian, (of New Haven,) Wright, Arroyo, P. R., 17 ds., with sugar and molasses to Bishop & Bros.

Brig Queen of the South, (of Baltimore,) Chapman, Rio Grande April 30, with hides, &c., to Leaycraft & Co.

Brig Ida McLeod, (of Fall River,) Davis, Matanzas 12 ds., with sugar, &c., to master.

Brig Royalton, (of Calais,) Robinson, Messina 60 ds., with fruit to Lawrence Giles & Co.

Brig Irene (of Harrington,) Hall, Aux Cayes 17 ds., with logwood to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Abby Watson, (of Sedgewick,) Watson, Trinidad May 30, with sugar and molasses to Thompson & Hunter.

Brig Forrester, Murray, Rondout, with coal for Boston.

Brig Bloomer, (Br.,) De Ayley, St. John, N. B., 12 ds., with stone to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. R. W. Tull, (of Philadelphia,) Townsend, Galveston 25 ds., with cotton, &c., to Oakley & Keating. June 14, lat. 37, lon. 72 30, picked up a four-gallon demijohn, full of rum, marked "Benson & Maddock, shipstore merchants, Newport, Mon."

Schr. Masonic, (of Bucksport,) Perry, Bathurst, W. C. A., May 18, with peanuts to R. P. Buck & Co. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Lucy W. Alexander, (of Rockland,) Alexander, Arroyo, P. R., 14 ds., with sugar, &c., to Metcalf & Duncan.

Schr. Village Belle, (Br.,) Harver, Windsor, N. S., 8 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. Bay State, Hallett, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to J. C. Dayton & Co.

Schr. Hannah D., Nickerson, Harwich 3 ds., with fish to master.

Schr. Maria Hall, Lawrence, Portland 3 ds., stone.

Schr. Pennsylvania, Ladd, Newport 2 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Empire, Mason, Providence 2 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Fountain, Russell, Fall River 2 ds.

Sloop Frederick Brown, Carr, Providence 2 ds., with mdse. to master.

Spoken, &c.

Samuel Cook—brig, from Boston for Gonaives, June 9, lat. 32 14, lon. 66 10.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA.—Arr., June 10, Spanish mail-steamer Francisco de Asis, from Vera Cruz June 4, having in co. the Fr. brig-of-war Olivier, with the French minister, Count de Gabriac, and family, on board, en route to Europe, via New-York per Quaker City. The Olivier would sail for Martinique about the 16th. Eng. steam gun boat Jaspar, from Vera Cruz 2d, to leave in a few ds for a cruise to the westward in search of slavers. 12th, Spanish steamer-of-war General Lezo, from a cruise, with 400 negroes captured from the slaver supposed in the United States to have been taken into Key West by an American. Bark Amanda, Bemis, to sail for New-York 15th inst. Arr. 14th inst., steamer De Soto, from New-Orleans, to sail the following day for New-York.

ASPINWALL.—Arr., June 4, steamship St. Louis, Poor, San Juan del Norte; 5th, Eng. steamer Tamar, Woolcott, St. Thomas; 6th, do do. Prince, Box, Carthagena; 7th, Am. brig Evelina, Rutter Chase, Baltimore; 8th, Am. steamer Ariel, Miner, New-York; do. bark Tonquin, Batchelder, do.; do. brig S. G Bass, Winchester, Baltimore. Sld., June 4, Am. steamship Daniel Webster, Wilson, Havana; do do North Star, Jones, New-York; 7th, Eng. steamer Tamar, Woolcott St. Thomas; 8th do do. Prince, Box, San Juan del Norte; 9th, Am. bark Warren, Benthal, St. Thomas. Men-of-war in port—U. S. frigate Sabine and steamship St Louis. The latter will leave on a roving cruise this evening or to-morrow.

VALPARAISO.—Arr., May 3, Am ship Thomas H. Perkins, Sydney 33 ds., in ballast; 6th, do. do. Sumatra, California 53 ds., in ballast; 7th do. schr Grimandar, Paranagua 44 ds.; 9th, bark B. F. Shaw, Rio de Janeiro 50 ds.; 14th, do. ship Messenger, Hubana 120 ds. Sld., May 1, Am. ship Napier, Callao; 3d do. bark Scio, Callao; 5th, do. ship Thomas H. Perkins, Callao; 12th, do. ship Duchesse d'Orleans, Iquique; 14th, do do. Sumatra, Callao; 15th, do. do. Sunbeam, Coquimbo; do. bark B. F. Shaw, California.

CALALO, May 29.—Cld. Geo. Peabody, Santa Claus, Juliet, Peruvian Greenland, War Hawk, Snap Dragon, Wild Rover and South America, for Hampton Roads; Star of Hope, Ellen Hood, Hanaseeket, Cincinnatus, Samuel Watts and Wellfleet, for Cork; Blondel, Manlius, Europa, Morning Glory, Forest Oak, Peerless, Alfred Lemont, Napier F. H Perkins, Scio and John Cottle, for Chinchas; Ocean Telegraph, for New-York. In port, Trident, King Philip, Sumatra, Harry Hastings, Wild Hunter, Expounder, Constantine, Archer, John A. Parks.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

JAMES M. NIXON..............Lessee and Manager.

NIXON'S MIDSUMMER ENTERTAINMENTS.

MAGNIFICENT GARDENS, BURLESQUE, BALLET, OPERATIC SINGING, PROMENADE, REFRESHMENTS, &c

The Japanese Embassy and suite promenade the establishment day and evening. Doors open all day while they remain. The grand Japanese Treaty Chariot is also on exhibition. At night the whole premises will be ILLUMINATED WITH JAPANESE LANTERNS.

TUESDAY EVENING, June 19,
AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

After the Stage Promenade, Doesticks' new Burlesque,

THE LADY OF THE LAKE TRAVESTIE.

Written expressly for this Theatre, and got up with splendid new scenery by Thorne, Johnson and assistants; new costumes, &c.

The cast will embrace

THE NELSON SISTERS, MARK SMITH,
POLLY MARSHALL, W. DAVIDGE,
MARY WELLS, A. H. DAVENPORT,
PETERS, LEESON, VINCENT, &c.,

With the entire Corps de Ballet, and a

TROUP OF AMAZONIAN ZOUAVES,
(Led by the beautiful GALE SISTERS,)

in a variety of Highland Military Evolutions.

After the Travestie,

OPERATIC INTERLUDE AND REFRESHMENTS.

The JAPANESE will promenade among the audience.

Concluding with the beautiful Ballet of

LA CAPTIVE.

Tickets 50 cents. Seats may be secured a week in advance

GRAND MATINEES every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 2 o'clock. No reserved seats for Matinées.

J. M. HAGER'S GREAT CONCERT, AT Plymouth Church, THIS EVENING. A new operatto—music by E. C. Phelps—one hundred young ladies in full costume—four grand Overtures by an Orchestra from the New-York Philharmonic Society.